THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 81. JANUARY 1, 1802. [No. 6, of VOL. 12.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for November laſt, page 345, after the relation of the deſtruction of various quadrupeds and birds in France, in conſequence of the relaxation of the game-laws, it is obſerved, that Citizen Bouqueau, Prefect of the Rhine and Moſelle, had iſſued a proclamation tending to check this general deſtruction of uſeful animals. Some reflections are added, I ſuppoſe by the Editor of the Magazine, to prove, that, by the extermination of birds in, or their deſertion of, certain parts of the Continent, vegetation has materially ſuffered. In addition to theſe remarks, I tranſmit a few of my own, which have reſulted from reading or converſation, and which I relate from memory.

Some years ago Lieutenant King, the early nautical companion of our circumnavigator, Cook, left his government of Norfolk Iſland,* to conſult me on account of his health; and during my attendance he put into my hands his valuable MSS. in two folio volumes, containing an excellent account of the riſe and progreſs of that infant eſtabliſhment, which he lived to ſee matured, and the iſland itſelf become one of the moſt populous and productive in the world. Conſiderable extracts from theſe volumes have been inſerted in Collin's Account of New South Wales.

I often intimated to the Governor the utility of printing the whole MSS. as affording a connected chain of judicious management, not only in cultivating the ſoil, but in reforming the mind, and reclaiming from vicious propenſities the worſt outcaſts of ſociety. In theſe views my friend appeared in the light of a modern Solon, in introducing gradually laws, regulations, reſtraints, and rewards, ſuited to the ſtate of that community he preſided over.

But to revert to the cultivation of the ſoil, he found by experience, that the iſland was periodically viſited by a deſolating inſect, which conſumed the tender corn and maize, and nearly produced a famine. After every other endeavour had failed, it occurred to him, that poultry would not only eat but fatten upon inſects, penned his poultry upon the cultivated lands infeſted by inſects, and thus gradually extirpated them; by degrees he increaſed his domeſtic ſtock of fowls to nearly 3000, and theſe, on a ſubſequent viſit from the inſects, ſoon cleared the ſoil; and it has ſince been preſerved in the moſt productive condition.

Some modern writer, I think J. Weld, junior, mentions in his Travels in America, that the crops of corn ſuffer greatly for want of proper birds to deſtroy the inſects which infeſt that continent, and propoſes the tranſportation thither of our common crow, to effect this purpoſe—a bird that is deprecated here for its ſuppoſed injury to the corn, a portion of which it certainly eats, but which philoſophy will ſacrifice to it for the ſuperior good it performs by deſtroying thoſe inſects which are capable of producing infinite miſchief to the grain and tender blade. I think, however, Profeſſor Barton enumerates our common crow among the birds indigenous to America. This reminds me here of an obſervation frequently made, although perhaps erroneouſly, that there are fewer inſects after a hard froſt in this country, and that it affords a prelude to a plentiful harveſt. I can ſuppoſe, from chemical knowledge, that a froſt may render the earth more nutritive to the ſeed committed to it, but not from the deſtruction of inſects, which may even be preſerved by the froſt from the acceſs of crows and other birds, whoſe food they partly conſtitute; and an intelligent farmer aſſures me, that the inſects I allude to are moſt numerous after a ſevere froſty winter, as the birds are by the ſeverity of the weather, and hardneſs of the ſoil, precluded from finding them.

I imagine that our ſmall birds, that frequent our fruit-trees, do more good by deſtroying inſects, than miſchief to the buds or fruit. Buffon, who gives a pompous account of the ſalacious and impudent diſpoſition of the ſparrows, ſuppoſes, if I miſtake not, that, to nurture one neſt

* Since his return to his former government he has been promoted to that of New South Wales.

of its young, about 4000 inſects or caterpillars are devoted for their food.

I am, as an individual, ſo well ſatisfied with the viſits of the feathered tribe on my ſmall premiſes in the vicinity of London, as not only to diſcourage their deſtruction, but in ſevere weather, of froſt or ſnow, to ſprinkle corn in the walks for their preſervation; and it might be ſuggeſted, from the numbers and varieties that frequent theſe premiſes, that they poſſeſs ſome medium of conveying to each other a ſenſe of the ſecurity they enjoy. Some, indeed, that are rare in theſe parts of England, I frequently meet with. Without much water I have the king's-fiſher. The diminutive and beautiful golden-headed wren is my denizen; the jay enlivens the trees, and creepers and wood-peckers climb their trunks.

Grovehill, J. C. LETTSOM.
December 9, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAITED, and earneſtly wiſhed, to ſee in your Magazine ſome memoirs of the late worthy Mr. Robert Bage. But none appearing after ſo urgent a ſolicitation, I think myſelf bound to pay a tribute to a departed friend whom I dearly loved, who ſtood one of the firſt in my eſteem, whom I have known perhaps longer than any man living, and with whom I have lived in the cloſeſt friendſhip fifty years.

This uncommon but excellent man was born Feb. 29, 1728, at Darley, a hamlet in the pariſh of St. Alkmond's, Derby, where his father worked a paper-mill. Though he lived to the age of 73, he could not celebrate more than 18 birth-days.

His mother died ſoon after his birth, when his father removed to Derby, but kept the mill. He quickly married a ſecond wife, and, as I reſided in the ſame ſtreet, and near him, I well remember he buried her in 1732. He ſoon procured another, buried her, and ventured upon a fourth, who ſurvived him.

Robert was put to ſchool, ſo that I did not perfectly know him till 1735, when he was ſeven years old. He had made at that age ſuch a progreſs in letters, that he was the wonder of the neighbourhood; he was then in the Latin tongue. My father often held him up to me for imitation, I being much bigger and older. I was then but little acquainted with him, for he moved in a ſphere more elevated than I. At this time he was completely maſter of the manual-exerciſe, and I ſaw him inſtructing ſome young men. He afterwards was trained to his father's buſineſs.

In about 1751 he married a young lady, who poſſeſſed four accompliſhments which ſeldom meet in one woman, fortune, beauty, good ſenſe, and prudence; I might add a fifth, neceſſary for the peace of a family, good nature. I have reaſon to think he found more happineſs in domeſtic life than is uſually experienced. Having embraced the marriage ſtate, he entered upon a paper-mill at Elford, four miles from Tamworth, which he conducted to the time of his death.

Some men's capacity opens at a late day, and ſome wither ſoon after the meridian of life, but Robert Bage's opened and ſhut with his exiſtence. His enlivening ſun ſhone with vigour during a long period of years. His talents, humanity, honour, and generoſity, appeared, through the whole of his life, conſpicuous to all who knew him. I could bring numberleſs incidents to eſtabliſh every trait of his character: but as this would lead me into too wide a field, I ſhall confine myſelf to one or two proofs to each aſſertion. The *powers of his mind* were amazingly ſtrong; theſe, in the early part of his life have already been noted. During my acquaintance with him he learnt muſic, and the French and Italian languages, without a maſter. Being inclined, in 1760, to learn the abſtruſe branches of mathematics, he applied to Thomas Hanſon, a celebrated teacher, and ſpent a night in Birmingham once a week for inſtruction. As I was intimate with both, I ſometimes attended, and before the ſcholar had been a month, I could eaſily perceive, though no adept myſelf, he was able to teach his maſter, nay, even ſet him faſt. Perhaps part of this victory might ariſe from the eaſy fluency with which Mr. Bage delivered himſelf, while the maſter of figures was better formed for thinking than ſpeaking.

His humanity will appear from his treatment of his ſervants, and even his horſes, who all loved him, and whom he kept to old age.

Trade, which is thought to corrupt the mind, made no ſuch impreſſion upon his. Though he laid no ſtreſs upon Revelation, his dealings were ſtamped with rectitude; he remarked to me, "Fraud is beneath a man." He had no other love for money than to uſe it, or he might have left a much larger property than he did. In Feb. 1756, he aſked me to ſpend the evening

evening with him. He propoſed a connection (not a partnerſhip) which I accepted, and which continued, with ſmall variations, according to the mutations of time, till the day of his death. From that date, perhaps, I have paid him 500l. a year, upon the average, and always with *pleaſure*, which proves this ſimple point, *I was treated with honour*. During this long courſe of 45 years he never gave me one cauſe of complaint. His *honour*, and peaceable temper, will farther appear from a remark he made while we travelled in a chaiſe from Wolſey bridge to Tamworth, in October 1795—he had then been in partnerſhip with a perſon in another concern near 15 years—"that they never had one word of difference ſince they met."

His generous caſt of mind will appear from two, among many, incidents. I accidentally remarked that, "I had ſeen a diſtant relation of his, who was out of employment."—"Give him, (ſays he) upon my account (though he did not know him) five ſhillings a week till he gets into work." When the rioters, in 1791, had cruelly deſtroyed my property to a large amount, and obliged me, with my family, to run away without a ſhilling, and none durſt take us in, we drove, among other places, to the Caſtle at Tamworth. I aſked the people of the inn if they knew me? "No."—"I have no money to pay my way, or property to pledge." Their looks fell. "I am known to Mr. Bage, of Elford, whom I will requeſt to pay my bill." Their looks and my credit roſe together. He cheerfully paid it, blamed me for not coming to his houſe, and I could never prevail upon him to accept a return.

With all theſe rich *talents* and rare endowments he was mild in the extreme; an enemy to no man, and, I believe, never had one himſelf.

His reaſon for becoming an author was ſingular, and ſuch as would have driven another out of authorſhip. I ſhall ſtate the cauſe, and deliver the reſult as given me by himſelf in the chaiſe above-mentioned. About the year 1765 he was induced to enter into partnerſhip with three gentlemen in a wholeſale iron-manufactory. The purſuit continued about 14 years, then diſſolved, when it appeared he had loſt a ſum, which I have now forgotten, perhaps 1500l. Fearing the diſtreſs of mind would overcome him, he took up the pen to turn the ſtream of ſorrow into that of amuſement; a ſcheme worthy a philoſopher. His firſt production was *Mount Heneth*, in 1781, which he ſold for 30l. His ſucceeding works followed nearly upon the ſame terms. The public are in poſſeſſion of his writings, and have given him an ample return of praiſe. Excellent as they are, yet, in my opinion, his private letters, of which I muſt have received more than a thouſand, ſurpaſs them. They are replete with vivacity, witty turns, and fine humour, ſpontaneouſly ſpringing, without effort, from the heart.

A ſketch of this amiable man may be ſeen in *Hutton's Hiſtory of Derby*, 1791, where he poſſeſſes a niche among the worthies of that place. I ſhall tranſcribe the paſſage.

"If we find a pleaſure in drawing a valuable character which has *left* the ſtage, that pleaſure muſt be double when we treat of thoſe who ſtill adorn it; becauſe we revere both the *character* and the *man*. This, in the preſent caſe, is my pleaſing taſk. The man I now delineate is a native of Derby, but left it at an early period. He amuſes the world and himſelf with novel productions of a ſuperior claſs, as Mount Heneth, Barham Downs, The Fair Syrian, James Wallace, &c. wherein is an excellent picture of life, a full diſplay of character and ſentiment. Theſe have travelled to the continent, paſſed through the Frankfort-preſs, and appeared to the world in a German habit.

"Although fortune never made him conſpicuous in the great world, ſhe gave him what was preferable, affluence and content. In directing a paper-mill may be found that head which is able to direct empires; that judgment, which can decide in difficult caſes; a penetration, which can fathom the human heart, and comprehend various ſyſtems of knowledge; a genius, which conſtitutes the companion for Newton in philoſophy, for Handel in muſic, for Euclid in mathematics; a maſter of the living and dead languages, and all, like the wealth of a merchant who riſes from nothing, acquired by himſelf. Nay, I ſhould even rank him with that learned body, the phyſicians, if he were not defective in the art of killing.—That rectitude, which is rarely found, is here obſcured from the public eye, but is a pearl of great price, and a credit to our ſpecies. Though a diminutive figure, yet one of the moſt amiable of men; and though barely a Chriſtian, yet one of the beſt. I have known him fifty-ſix years; his friendſhip is an honour; I have long poſſeſſed it; to which I ſhall add another, by writing his name with my own. Should he

he frown at this liberty, I will take twice as much: ſhould he retort, I will take my revenge by drawing a complete character; for he has amply furniſhed me with materials."

This worthy man afterwards charged me with too ſtrong a colouring. I told him in reply, I was not uſed to heap praiſe upon any man wholeſale, therefore took every expreſſion to pieces, and ſhewed him the firm foundation on which I built. He ſeemed ſatisfied, and returned a ſmile.

Four or five months prior to his death, he paid me a viſit. I was ſecretly alarmed to obſerve his countenance changed, his conſtitution breaking, as if threatening a diſſolution. When we parted, I took what I thought an everlaſting farewel. As he went out of the houſe, he ſhook hands with my nephew (a boy of thirteen), and, with a ſmile, "Farewel, my dear lad, we ſhall meet again in heaven!" Though ſpoken in the jocular ſtile, it ſeemed to indicate a ſenſibility of his approaching end.

Still declining, and attended with feveriſh ſymptoms, but ſenſible to the laſt, he left the world September 1, 1801, after a life of ſeventy-three years, ſix months, and one day.

His perſon was of a ſmalliſh ſize, about five feet three inches, and of a ſpare habit, not robuſt, but his conſtitution good. He left an amiable widow to lament his loſs, by whom he had three ſons; one of them died a young man, an affliction he ſeverely felt, the others are in genteel ſituations, and inherit a large portion of their father's talents. WILLIAM HUTTON.

Birmingham, Dec. 5, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE noticed in your Chronicle what you have extracted from the Bury paper, of the ſhameful treatment of a young tame BULL at BURY, on the 5th of November laſt.

The term BULL-BAITING, diſguſting as it is, does not ſufficiently characterize this outrage on humanity, good order, and the ſafety of a populous town.

But you go on "It ſeems they are ſanctioned by an act of Parliament." Had you attended to my letter, I think you would, at leaſt, have doubted of the truth of this ſuppoſition, with reſpect to ſanction. An act of Parliament could not have ſanctioned cruelty and injuſtice. It could, at moſt, only protect it from civil puniſhment. I know not of any ſuch act of Parliament as protects *bull-baiting* at a ſtake. Until any one can ſhew ſuch an act, I ſhall rely on the beſt information my reading and reſearches give me, that there is not ſuch a diſgrace to our Parliamentary Code. If ſuch an act could be ſhewn, I am ſure it ought to be repealed; and I truſt that now it would be repealed. In the mean-time, I truſt the idea that there is ſuch an act—is to be added to the liſt of errors noticed by BARRINGTON.

But if bull-baiting at a ſtake were, unhappily and diſgracefully to our law, protected by ſtatute; driving a bull maddened by torture through the ſtreets of a populous town would not come within the protection, and muſt be regarded as a ſhocking and moſt dangerous nuiſance.

And I truſt, were *death* to happen from it to any human being, that it could not on trial be ruled on other principles than thoſe laid down by Sir MICHAEL FOSTER, in his Treatiſe on Homicide. That humane and very learned judge ruled it *manſlaughter*, where death to a bye-ſtander happened at *cock-throwing*. And where the danger of human life is much more probable and immediate, and the act whence that danger reſults yet more cruel and unlawful, it is difficult to imagine how it could be leſs than MURTHER.

It has been wiſhed, and was lately attempted and ſtrangely fruſtrated, that there were an act of Parliament to prevent this horrid and exceedingly dangerous barbarity:—ſo injurious to the morals of youth; ſo incompatible with the comfort and ſafety of the peaceable and good; the young, the innocent, the infirm and helpleſs.

I own I am not for adding to the enormous and moſt rapidly accumulating maſs of our *ſtatute-laws* without neceſſity. I am for relying on the vigour of our COMMON-LAW carefully conſidered and applied and duly enforced. Without any other aid, *bull-baiting* was ſuppreſſed at *Windſor*, when my father was recorder there. Another magiſtrate of that corporation, the late Mr. HATCH, ſuppreſſed *cock-throwing*. Both I believe effectually: for I have not heard that either has been revived.

And I have no doubt that, in BURY or elſewhere, if the magiſtracy will exert themſelves by cauſing the offenders to be apprehended for a *breach* of the *public peace*, bull-baiting, and this yet more inhuman practice, will completely be done away without requiring the intervention of

of Parliament. That it is an *indictable* nuiſance I have already ſaid; and I truſt that if repeated, ſome of thoſe who are annoyed, and who with their families are endangered by it, will indict it and thereby bring it under ſuch legal cenſure and reſtraint as ſhall prevent its repetition, and convince the PUBLIC that *inhumanity* and PUBLIC MISCHIEFS, ſuch as this, are effectually reſtrainable by the COMMON-LAW OF ENGLAND.

Troſton, I remain, your's, &c.

Dec. 10, 1801. CAPEL LOFFT.

SOLAR SPOTS.

THESE have been, all the year nearly, uncommonly numerous and extenſive, and ſtill continue to be ſo. On the 9th they formed a curve-line ſouth-weſt of the ⊙'s centre ſpringing upward, and above 100,000 miles in extent. At the ſame time a cluſter was entering ſouth-eaſtward; then appearing like a large ſpot. Now the advancing cluſter has reſolved itſelf into a line of very detached ſpots, while the receding, which is now pretty near going off, appears, by the effect of the convexity of the ſun, like a large ſpot with one or two faint ſmaller ſpots; the larger about $\frac{1}{24}$ of the ſun's diameter, or about 33,000 miles. It ſeems as if the conjecture of ſome great aſtronomers were juſt; and that theſe ſpots do excite the action of the *ſolar atmoſphere* to a greater intenſity.

C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is an article in your laſt Magazine which I wiſh to correct, not only becauſe it is untrue, but alſo becauſe it is calculated to give uneaſineſs to the relations of my late very excellent and amiable friend John Tweddell. It is there ſtated, that an Engliſh traveller of the name of Tweddell had been murdered by his Greek ſervant at Athens. Mr. John Tweddell died at Athens, on the 25th of July, 1799, in the houſe of Logotheti, the Engliſh Agent in that place: but his death was occaſioned by a fever, brought on probably by exceſſive fatigue in a journey to Thebes, from which he had juſt returned. A ſtatement of the circumſtances of his illneſs and death was drawn up and ſigned by a reſpectable phyſician who attended him, officially communicated to Mr. Smith, the Britiſh Miniſter at Conſtantinople, and by him forwarded to Mr. J. Tweddell's family in England. His ſervant, an Auſtrian, was, ſome time after, taken into the ſervice of two Engliſh travellers, and I believe ſtill continues with them. Profeſſor Carlyle lived a conſiderable time in the houſe of Logotheti, on his return from Conſtantinople, and his teſtimony might be added to the above, were any further teſtimony neceſſary.

A ſchedule of Mr. J. Tweddell's manuſcripts, drawings, and other effects was tranſmitted to Mr. Smith from Athens, ſigned by Logotheti, ſome of the municipal officers of the town, and by a French artiſt of the name of Priaun, who had been for ſome time employed by him. Moſt of the things of value, however, appear to have been ſtolen or loſt in their paſſage from Athens to Conſtantinople: but what remained were, by the kindneſs and attention of Lord Elgin, Mr. Smith and Profeſſor Carlyle, put on board the Lord Duncan armed ſhip, bound for England. This veſſel was unfortunately afterwards ſent to Egypt, but may now, I ſuppoſe, be ſoon expected in this country. Much muſt not therefore, I fear, be hoped from the extenſive and valuable information, which my friend had collected during a reſidence of many months in Greece; and this is the more to be lamented, becauſe, both from his knowledge of the modern as well as the ancient Greek language, and from his activity and perſeverance, he was eminently qualified to illuſtrate the antiquities of that moſt intereſting country.

Fortunately, when he ſet out from Conſtantinople to Greece, he left in the hands of Mr. Thornton (a reſpectable merchant in the former place), his Journal and other papers, relative to his travels through Germany, Switzerland, Poland, the Crimea, &c. ſo that we may ſtill flatter ourſelves that ſomething may yet be preſerved of the four years inceſſant labours of this learned and accompliſhed young man: and if ſo, I have no doubt, it will do credit to his own memory, and merit the attention of the public*. I am,

Geſmond Grove, Sir, your's, &c.

Dec. 6, 1801. JAMES LOSH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT length I have eſcaped from a lonely crowd, where idiot ceremony has

* The paragraph to which this letter refers, was tranſlated from a German journal.

almoſt

almoſt ſickened me with *healths*, and palled a graceleſs meal, which began without a thought of thanks to God, and ended with a loud and general call for the Devil. He came, inſtinct with fire, amid an univerſal hubbub wild of ſoft piano pipes, and brazen throats, ſtriving for maſtery. "The Devil, the Devil!" Ithuriel once touched him lightly with his ſpear, but our fearleſs fair ones ſtick their trident forks deep in the griſly king, and then, with breath that whiſpers whence it ſtole its ſavoury ſpoil, tranſmit this type of Satan. The ſmug curate gives thanks, and then retails ſome paltry pun.

At length, I can ſhut my chamber-door in the world's face—I can ſtride acroſs my room in proud independence—I can tread upon the ſervitudes of life as I tread on this carpet of chequered colours—I can deſcribe my ſemicircle round one warm friend, my perennial fire. It is the ſun of my ſyſtem, and I am an avowed enemy to the anti-ſocial conſpiracy of a Rumford-grate. I ſhould not have expected this attempt to extinguiſh the light of our terreſtrial ſun from a perſon who *has been* ſuppoſed one of the *illuminati*. Perhaps, however, he knows the proper times and places to conceal or to reveal his light, as well as heat. If *ſtirring the fire* be no longer the order of the day throughout Europe, let us at leaſt be ſuffered to *ſnuff the candle*. The light of reaſon is now the only reſource, the ſole hope, of mankind.

I am ſtruck with the account given by Fourcroy of the wonderful change wrought by the chemiſtry of nature in the bodies interred in the church-yard of the Innocents at Paris. They were changed into a material for giving *light*, and ſome ſucceſsful experiments have been lately made in England for ſhortening the proceſs by which dead bodies are changed into an excellent ſpermaceti. It gives me great pleaſure to think, that William Pitt and Thomas Paine may, at ſome future time, mingle their light for the good of the riſing generation. As the price of ſpermaceti will be reduced by the increaſe of quantity, the ex-miniſter may contribute to the illumination of ſome cobler's ſtall, while Common-ſenſe is ſpreading its rays thro' the cabinets of princes.

This material metempſichoſis (and light ſeems ſo much the ſoul of the world, that I may hazard the expreſſion) cheriſhes my heart, which always grows cold on approaching the repoſitory of the dead. The idea, like one of thoſe perpetual lamps ſaid to be found burning in ancient ſepulchres, and which in reality is only the decompoſition of the brain into a phoſphoric light—the idea of this change ſeems to irradiate the gloom of the grave, and feeds the fancy with the hope of early reſurrection into uſeful exiſtence. It muſt indeed be obſerved, that this change or converſion is truly of the democratic kind, as it happens, at leaſt in the natural proceſs, to take place only where multitudes of bodies fill up one common cavity. The ſelfiſh ariſtocrat ſhudders at the dread equality of the tomb, and, in his triple coffin, ſeems to endeavour at a perpetual ſecluſion from the commonalty, maintaining even there his favourite principle of keeping mankind *in the dark*. But it is to be hoped, that, as the ſubſtance of the brain is eſpecially diſpoſed to this change into a fatty and inflammable matter, the great majority of the people will, at length, be permitted to lay their heads together, and that even Iriſhmen may be allowed to unite in peace, in the brotherhood of the grave. The deſpot may wiſh, as it were, to egotize himſelf for ages to come in the central chamber of a pyramid. The ariſtocrat may, in his mauſoleum, ſtill prove a drag on the great revolutionary wheel of uſeful exiſtence: but the multitude will ſupply ſufficient oil for the motion of that wheel, whoſe ceaſeleſs rotation renovates the elements, while life, like the phœnix, ſprings from the aſhes of diſſolution.

Inſtead then of inſcribing on the entrance of our cemeteries, "The place of eternal ſleep," I ſhould, on this diſcovery, ſubſtitute the words "*Fiat lux.*" I think I ſee the Correſponding Society as rows of lamps, giving light to the ſtreets of the metropolis; and, in this terreſtrial reſurrection, even Meſſieurs Wyndham and Wilberforce may turn out the incendiaries of the next generation. I have heard it ſaid of late, that Charles Fox was in an eclipſe. This expreſſion put me in mind of the blunder which our almanack-makers are ſo frequently guilty of—"This year (ſay they) an eclipſe of the ſun *inviſible*;" and, although the eclipſe of Mr. Fox at preſent be, as I think, of this claſs, I believe any accidental deficiency of light that now takes place will be amply reſtored by his poſthumous reſplendence. He will burn like an Argand's lamp, the flame of which is always pure and clear, and never requires trimming.

Of light celeſtial, infinite is the variety from that which Milton addreſſes to that which Mammon worſhips.—"From that divine and incomparable greater light, which illumines all, delights all, from which all proceed, to which all muſt return,

which

which can alone irradiate all our intellects;" from this holy light, of which the ſun is the prototype, to the light of 45,000 ſtars, which *have been* counted, and of ninety comets, whoſe courſes have been aſcertained. Of light terreſtrial, great is the variety, from the hallowed light of nature to the light of an *auto da fé*, or that of the funeral pile prepared for the ſelf-devoted victim of ſuperſtition on the banks of the Ganges; from the pure light of Chriſtianity (the beſt of commentaries on the law of nature) to all the gradation of leſſer lights, which each ſect calls the light of orthodoxy; from the light of philoſophy, which illumines the underſtanding, and cheriſhes the adoration of the heart, to the light of modern methodiſm, if that can be called a *light*, which propagates the darkneſs of myſtery, and perpetuates the blindneſs of ignorance, with a proud pretence to extraordinary piety, ſets religion at variance with philoſophy, and would dare to make the worſhip of God incompatible with the knowledge of his works.

There is a ſort of piety grown into ſome degree of popularity, oſtentatious in its humility, and proud in its ſelf-abaſement, which affects to diſcredit and deſpiſe all inveſtigation into the nature of things—which pretends to ſee God *only*, who *can be* ſeen *only* in his creation, over which this falſe devotion would drop a curtain of darkneſs, and plunge the world of Newton and Franklin and Lavoiſier into the ignorance of the middle ages. In the extreme of infatuation, it ſits with the Indian faquir; and with eyes ſhut, and all the ſenſes obſtinately cloſed againſt any external impreſſion, fondly and fooliſhly ſuppoſes, that ſelf-annihilation is an abſorbtion into the Divine Mind. In a degree ſomewhat leſs abſurd, it becomes the apathy of the Turks, or the indolence of the Quietiſts, with whom the dogma of their devotion ſupplies the place of all knowledge, and ſuperſedes all inquiry. The Turk cloaths himſelf with the raiment of the dead, and, when attacked by the plague, exclaims, "Such is the will of God!" Invention ſearches for the cauſes of things, and, having mounted to a higher link in the ſeries of cauſes and effects (by which this univerſe is ſuſpended, as with a golden chain from the throne of Heaven,) he not only commands a more extenſive view of nature, but can act upon the ſurrounding elements with greater power, with a ſtronger purchaſe, and make them, as it were, the Ariels of his bidding, for uſe, or for pleaſure. The firſt and final anſwer which the light of Methodiſm affords to any queſtion concerning the phenomena of nature, or the uſes of their different changes, ratifies and ſanctifies ignorance and inaction by the name of God. The truer worſhip of God conſiſts in the performance of our various duties, the aſſertion of our rights, the purſuit of knowledge, and the communication of happineſs. When held in the light caſt by ſuch a worſhip, the light of Methodiſm is as a candle held in the mid-day ſun. The flame becomes inviſible.

If man be made after God's own image—if the divine ſimilitude ever deſcended in glory upon the head of mortal, it is upon him who has conquered for his country liberty and peace; who in the tumult of battle can maintain a preſence of mind, and, at the ſame time, a faculty of looking *before* and *after* far beyond that of other men; whoſe power of combination deſcribes, as it were, a great circle, which includes and circumvents their plans, and deſcends in thunder and lightning from Mount Cenis, to blaſt at once their confidence and ſucceſs; who conſolidates victory, not by laws martial, but by the wiſe magnanimity of amneſty, and the conciliation of the moſt adverſe parties to the common attachment of country, to the delight of ſeeing public glory in the forum, and feeling happineſs at the fireſide; who, after a conflagration which threatened general diſſolution of law and order, does not ſeek to build a golden palace for himſelf with the ruins of the ancient regime, but wiſhes to eſtabliſh a civil code, which, like a new city built on the ſame *foundation*, and with the ſame *materials*, will be regular in its conſtruction, plain to every paſſenger, nay, to every ſtranger (who muſt now loſe his way at every turn in the crooked lanes and dirty *cul-de-ſacs* of feudal laws and feudal conſtitutions), and will ſupply the accommodations of life to the loweſt as well as the higheſt of the public family; in fine, a man who will gradually, *and not ſlowly*, *force* a revolution in other countries, not by the cannon and the bayonet, but by the irreſiſtible influence of perſonal and national example; not by the invaſion of rafts, and flat-bottomed boats, but by the conſtant contemplation, and conſequent imitation (Oh Britain! Oh land of *Magna Charta*, and the Bill of Rights! that I muſt uſe the term *imitation*)! of a truly great

great and generous people, full of perſonal attachment to their chiefs, and yet fond of public freedom, loyal with liberty, enlightened by literature, frank in theire friendſhips, and enthuſiaſtic in their deſire to cement not only the profeſſion, bu t th practice, of peace with a people like themſelves. Yes, by the approximation and example of ſuch a man and ſuch a people—by their rapid proſperity abroad, and felicity at home—the Britiſh miniſtry, *whoever they may be*, and whether the ex-miniſter be again at their head or at their tail—the Britiſh miniſtry will, they *muſt*, every day, diverge more and farther from the politics of Pitt, and incline more and more to freedom and Charles Fox, whether that man takes a ſeat in the council-chamber, or ſits quietly in his own.

Dec. 9, 1801. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

I HAVE this afternoon ſeen in your Magazine for November, a Letter, ſigned by Mr. Samuel Weſley, in which is a quotation from Lucian's Dialogue between Terpſio and Pluto. The writer doubts whether εθεραπευων be miſprinted for εθεραπευον. Be ſo good to remove his doubt by aſſuring him, that it not only ought to be but actually is εθεραπευον in Benedict's edition of 1619, now lying before

A TRANSLATOR OF LUCIAN.

Dec. 15, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may be neceſſary for the inſtruction of your anonymous Correſpondent, who ſo anxiouſly required the inſertion of a letter from Mr. Godwin in your laſt Number, to obſerve that he has not uſed his friend in a friendly or even a decent manner. It was neither generous, nor handſome, nor yet tolerable, to make Mr. Godwin addreſs an open antagoniſt in the ſame ſtyle in which he had with propriety reſented the ſecret attacks of ſome malignant fraducer. So defective in diſcernment himſelf, he ſhould have returned the letter for reviſion to its author, who might have made its contents more applicable to the ſtrictures of W. before he ventured to publiſh it as "the only proper anſwer." I cannot for a moment ſuppoſe, that the fair argumentative mind of the author of Political Juſtice, whoſe rare merit it is to have allowed the fulleſt weight to the objections of his antagoniſts, by the ſtrong ſtatement and minute examination which he has given of their opinions, could poſſibly have replied to what was *intended* for reaſoning, by ſuch indignant language as your Correſpondent has copied, and miſapplied.

I know not whether I ought to condeſcend ſo far, by way of rejoinder, as to obſerve that, if this well meaning friend wiſhes it to be underſtood that Mr. Godwin utterly abjured the horrid idea of infanticide on the 29th of Auguſt, 1801, moſt certainly my accuſations would not attach, on the 20th of September, on the ſuppoſition that he continued in the ſame ſentiments until that date. But then it appears that my charges were not brought againſt the Mr. Godwin of Auguſt or September, but againſt the Mr. Godwin of April or May, in one of which months, I believe, was publiſhed his Reply to Dr. Parr and others. Now this pamphlet moſt aſſuredly does not exhibit any ſuch ſymptoms of horror againſt the expoſing of infants, as we find manifeſted in the letter of Auguſt 29. Few, however, will forbear to rejoice that the writer's ſentiments are altered, or that his pen expreſſed what was far from his heart.

Had the ſpirit of candour or modeſty, or even the faculty of diſcrimination, graced the few lines that uſher in Mr. Godwin's letter, no one would have ſuſpected its being addreſſed to W. and the trouble of inſerting this would have been ſpared to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. W.

Shrewſbury,
December 9, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Should be much obliged to any of your Correſpondents, to inform me where I may find an account of the life and literary labours of Dr. Robert Simpſon, of Glaſgow; and whether there be any painting or engraved portrait of him. —Any information reſpecting this able geometrician would be acceptable to ſeveral who are admirers of his genius and writings, and to none more ſo than to

Yorkſhire, Oct. 6. Your's, &c.
L. R.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY inveſtigation into the ſtructure of the earth, every diſcovery in the ſciences of foſſiology and geologic chemiſtry, confirms the tradition of an univerſal Deluge; and every reſearch into the cuſtoms, ſuperſtitions, and languages of different climates, induces us to believe that mankind originated from one common family, and were primarily poſſeſſed of one common tongue; thus conjointly eſtabliſhing two moſt important facts in the Moſaic annals of the origin of mankind, and giving authenticity to all the reſt. In the preſent paper, I ſhall confine myſelf to the latter conſideration, leaving to Mr. Kirwan and M. Cuvier to demonſtrate the prior poſition. The Moſaic writings not only inform us of the exiſtence of theſe two events, but that, at a period of ſmall deſcent from the flood, there was a general confuſion of this primitive language, and a diſperſion of mankind over the face of the whole earth. And whoever compares the different dialects of different nations, how widely ſoever they may be ſeparated from each other, while he is aſtoniſhed at the variation of tongues into which human ſpeech is divided, will nevertheleſs perceive juſt enough of ſimilarity in all of them, of radical elements which have lived through every change, and uniformly preſerved an expreſſion of the ſame ideas, to convince him that every exiſting language is derived from one common ſtock. There is no ſcholar, perhaps, who has laboured with ſo much toil, or with ſo much ſucceſs, in this immenſe field of inquiry, as Mr. Bryant; and he has found a moſt able diſciple, or rather coadjutor, in Mr. Allwood, whoſe "Literary Antiquities of Greece" exhibit an exuberant fund of hiſtoric reſearch, and cannot but amuſe, by the richneſs of their fancy, even where they depart from the ſobriety of conſecutive ſpeculation. After taking a general ſurvey of the diſperſion of the human race; in conſequence of the idolatry that ſoon ſucceeded to the event of the general Deluge, the elaborate volume of this latter gentleman is devoted to a conſideration of the origin of the characters of the Greek alphabet, and the introduction of a ſyſtem upon this ſubject with which I can by no means agree; and the object of the preſent paper is therefore to point out a few of the more prominent inaccuracies under which, in my own judgment, it appears to labour, and to offer another theory in its ſtead.

Before the general reader, however, can become duly qualified to determine between us, it will be neceſſary to lay before him the baſis upon which we equally proceed; and which is deduced, for the moſt part, from that very valuable and recondite work, "The Analyſis of Ancient Mythology." In doing this, I ſhall not ſtay to prove any thing, meaning to be as ſummary as poſſible, and referring your readers, for individual authorities, to Mr. Bryant himſelf.

According to this ſyſtem, then, independently of the Moſaic records, the traditions and hiſtoric annals of all nations extend no higher than the univerſal Deluge. A diſpoſition to revert to idolatry began once more to ſhew itſelf, among the deſcendants of Noah, very ſpeedily after this event: emblems of the Creator were ſought for among his works; the SUN began to be deified and worſhipped, as the moſt glorious proof of divine power and beneficence; and the SERPENT, as the reptile, of all animated beings, ſuppoſed to be endowed with the largeſt portion of ſubtilty or wiſdom; and perhaps, from the vibrating radiations of his ſcales, particularly when coiled up in the figure of a circle, as a beautiful type of the SUN himſelf. The ARK alſo was not neglected, in whoſe capacious womb the whole remnant of animated nature had ſafely repoſed during the rage of the devouring flood; nor Noah, the conſtructor of the ark, the great patriarch of mankind; nor the element itſelf, which kindly ſuſtained, and ſuffered it to float upon its boſom, while every creature around was overwhelmed by its violence. Hence, not only the SUN, and the SERPENT, became objects of religious adoration; but the ARK, and every thing connected with it, added largely to the idolatry of this early æra. Noah himſelf was regarded as a god; and, in conſequence of being the common father of the human race, as the ſupreme god, or god the creator. The ark itſelf, from its having afforded life and protection in its nutritious womb, was generally worſhipped as a female deity; and from the veneration paid to the element that ſupported this original father and mother of mankind proceeded that which was afterwards paid, and continues to be ſo ſtill in ſome countries, to the ocean, to rivers, rivulets, and fountains: to the Nile, in Egypt; the Ganges, in India; the Yellow River, in China; and the Tiber, in Rome; and almoſt every ſpring and ſtreamlet throughout Greece. The adoration paid to Noah was alſo paid to ſeveral of his immediate poſterity, and particularly

ticularly to Ham, his ſon, and Chus, his grandſon, whoſe progeny were chiefly concerned in erecting the Tower of Babel, and promoting thoſe religious rites connected with this building, which induced the Almighty to diſperſe them by a confuſion of tongues. Upon this miraculous event, the Ammonians and Cuſhites, or deſcendants of Ham or Chus, migrated in different colonies, from the plains of Shinaar to almoſt every point of the compaſs. We trace them by their very name, as well as religious rites, the worſhip of water, and of the ſun, or fire, its repreſentative on earth, in Perſia, Thibet, Bootan, and China, as well as among the 'Scuthians, or Scythians, of Erythrea. But the largeſt or moſt adventurous band of this wandering race extended themſelves towards Egypt, took poſſeſſion of the country, and again migrated, ſome centuries afterwards, under different leaders, towards Phrygia, and over the whole region of Greece. The ſun, in the Ammonian language, was denominated *ax* or *on*; and its repreſentative fire, *or*, or *ur*: hence the name of Ammon or Hammon, which is literally Ham-on, "Ham, the ſun," the "reſplendent and illuſtrious Ham:" hence the name of Hercules, the deity ſupremely adored over all Egypt, Ethiopia, and Syria, which is, in like manner, Ur-cal-es, "the radiant hill of fire;" *cul* or *col*, meaning a hill or mountain, whence the Latin *collis*; and ēs or ees reſplendent or excellent, whence the Greek ευς, "good or lovely." The pyramid was the form of the temple peculiarly dedicated to the adoration of fire or the ſun; its figure, as has has been long obſerved by Ammianus Marcellinus, admirably delineates a flame of fire iſſuing from a broad baſis, and terminating gradually in an apex; or, converſely, a pencil of rays ſtreaming from every point of the ſolar diſc, and perpetually increaſing in its angles. Its name is derived, not, as has been generally believed, from the Egyptian ⲡⲣⲱⲙⲓ, or the Chaldaic רמם, but the Babylonian radicals, pi-ur-am-ait, contracted into P'-ur-am-ait, "the glorious emanation of the ſupreme Ham," or "Ham, the ſun." While the obeliſk, which was a form of temple, dedicated to the divine rites of the ſerpent, is deduced from ob-el es-ca, "the illuſtrious dwelling of the ſerpent god;" *ob*, in the ſame language, meaning a ſerpent, whence the Perſian اوب (aub) the Coptic ϩⲟϥ (hoph) and the Greek οφ and οφις (ops and ophis), terms ſignificative of the ſame reptile; whence alſo Europa, Europe, Uroph, "the ſerpent of the ſun," Sol Pytho; Cecrops, Ca-cur-ops, and with the uſe and contraction of the Attic dialect Ce-c'r-ops, the "dwelling or temple of the ſolar ſerpent," and a vaſt variety of ſimilar derivatives. From the name of Noah, the founder of the ark, or primæval ſhip, and the mythic creator of all things, the Greeks, the Romans, and all the ſouthern nations of modern Europe, derive their immediate term for a *ſhip* in general: thus, from Noah, Νωαυς, Ναυς (Noaus, Naus), Navis, Navire, Navio, Navigio; hence alſo Danäus (Da-näus, literally "the ſhip," from the prefixed uſe of the Chaldaic particle דא.) and the Danaïdæ, the people or ſubjects of Danäus. While moſt of the other languages of Europe, and particularly thoſe of Gothic origin, derive their term for the ſame vehicle from the word *hip* or *hips*, which was another name attributed to it by the Ammonians themſelves: it furniſhes the Engliſh with *ſhip*, the Dutch with *ſchip*, and the German with *ſchiff*. From the Ammonian radical *hip*, the Greeks derived their (ιππος) *hippos* or horſe; the water-carriage being merely converted into a land-carriage; *hippophaes*, and a great multitude of names both of perſons and places: the Egyptians their ϩⲓⲡ (hip) or ibis, a water-fowl peculiar to that country, and ſacred in conſequence of its being a *water-fowl*; and the Ethiopians their ϩⲩⲃⲱ (hybo) condenſed dew, water. There were alſo many other radicals by which the ark was deſignated, and which have afforded to all languages terms immediately expreſſive of this machine, or of ideas connected with it. It was denominated mēn, and hence the Greek words, Μην, Μηνη (a month, the moon), the latter of which was probably ſo denominated, at firſt, in conſequence of her creſcent form, by which ſhe was ſuppoſed to reſemble the figure of the ark, and was worſhiped as ſuch by the hoſt of arkite idolators; as, for the ſame reaſon, in conſequence, I mean, of the creſcent ſhape of their horns, the bull and heifer, the Oſiris and Apis of Egypt, were advanced to ſimilar religious honours. Hence alſo, Minos, Menu, Meneſtheus, and a variety of other proper names. From the name of Theb (תבה), it furniſhed an appellation for the country of the Thebais, and for ſeveral cities, which were denominated Thebes: from Erech, in the Hebrew ארכ, another name applied to it, were obtained Αργος (Argus), Arcadia, ark, and arc, a term ſtill in general uſe to expreſs the

the ſegment of a circle, or the figure of the ark itſelf. It was poſſeſſed alſo of a multitude of additional appellations, upon which I cannot enter in the preſent paper: nor can I (for the ſubject would become too long for diſcuſſion) into that part of this ingenious ſyſtem, which repreſents almoſt all the mythic deities of the Greeks, all their traditionary princes and heroes to be nothing more than different types of Noah, or Theuth as he was denominated by the Chaldeans, or of his deſcendants; or elſe mere Αυτοχθονες or Γηγενεις, deified hills or elevations, affording generic denominations alone to the different Ammonian tribes, who wandered from Egypt towards Attica. I cannot, however, quit this ſubject without obſerving, that here, at leaſt, Mr. Bryant and Mr. Allwood ſeem to indulge themſelves in a moſt unwarrantable diſplay of fancy. Admitting that Erectheus was originally a mere term for Noah himſelf (Erech-Theus or Theuth of the Ark), it by no means follows, that there might not have been a chief of this very name, who led forth a colony of Helleniſts from Egypt towards Greece, who gave them his own appellation of Erechtheïdæ, and was elected their king. Danäus and Cadmus are, in like manner, ſuppoſed to be different terms for Noah or Theuth, and conſequently identified with Erectheus: but, allowing that theſe were all of them terms originally applied to this patriarch, it is more rational to ſuppoſe that there were many heroes and chiefs of theſe very names in different ages, whoſe hiſtories tradition has intermixed; and that the wandering tribes who arrived in Greece, under the generic denominations of Danaïdæ and Cadmians, were expreſsly conducted by princes or rulers, from whoſe names ſuch denominations were derived, than to conceive that no perſon but Noah himſelf, or the arkite deity, and his immediate votaries, are hereby referred to. Cecrops, in its original etymology, may be interpreted, "the temple or reſidence of the ſolar ſerpent:" but it does not follow, that no hero may ever have poſſeſſed ſuch a name as well, and that it muſt neceſſarily, and in every inſtance, refer to ſome mountain or eminence dedicated to Ophite idolatry. In reality, ſuch mountains themſelves, inſtead of being nothing more than hills conſecrated to the worſhip of ſome fabulous Γηγενης, or Titan, may, in many inſtances, have been the real tombs or barrows of celebrated and actual chiefs. We have immenſe ſepulchres of this deſcription exiſting at the preſent day, in almoſt every country of Europe; and that ſuch did exiſt from the remoteſt antiquity, and of an equal magnitude, we know from the concurrent teſtimony of the moſt authentic hiſtorians—ſuch were the tumuli, or ſepulchral hills, erected on the plains of Troy, in honour of ſeveral of the Grecian heroes, who fell in the courſe of this obſtinate controverſy: tumuli, which Alexander viſited with ſentiments of religious awe, and which were traced, and even meaſured, with conſiderable accuracy, ſo late as the period of Dr. Chandler's Voyage to the Troad. Herodotus, however, gives us a very explicit account of a more immenſe barrow, or funeral mountain, ſtill; it was the ſepulchre of Halyattes, the father of Crœſus, who was interred in Lydia, and had a monument thrown over his remains, more ſtupendous, obſerves the Greek hiſtorian, than any thing of the kind, excepting the labours of the Egyptians and Babylonians. The circumference of this tumulus was ſix ſtadia and two plethra, which is more than three-quarters of an Engliſh mile.

If the etymological meaning of names be to be ſolely attended to, in the developement of the hiſtory of the perſons to whom they appertain; there is juſt as much reaſon to deny the exiſtence of Cain and Abel, as of Cadmus and Cecrops; the former implying, etymologically, a mere fountain (Ca'-ain "the place" or "dwelling of the ſpring"); and the latter referring to the Almighty himſelf (Abel, "God the Father or Creator"). Who is there, however, who does not inſtantaneouſly perceive, that both theſe appellations are figurative? that the former ought to have the interpretation of "the Permanent Fountain;" and the latter of "the Divine Progenitor?" The ſame degree of fancy, which could annihilate the Theban or the Trojan war, and reduce the hiſtories of them to mere poetic fables, might as readily, a century or two hence, if the fact ſhould not be protected by written and concurrent annals, repreſent the whole of the laſt expedition to Egypt as a fable; and pretend to reaſon upon the ſubject from the names of Menou and Abercrombie, who were the antagoniſt commanders; the former of which might, with much facility, be deduced from the Ammonian Mēn, whence we obtain our appellation for the *moon*; and the latter from the compound Ab-ur-c'r-om-pi, in literal Engliſh, "the emanation of Ham, the glorious and creative ſun." The whole, in few words, might be reſolved into a ſolar eclipſe:—The temporary power of the moon over the ſun might be admi-

admirably delineated by the tranſient ſucceſſes of the forces of Menou, the Deus Lunus, or Lunar God of the Babylonians, over thoſe of Abercrombie, the Ham-on, or illuſtrious ſun, of the ſame people; and the final triumph of the latter, and recovery of his wonted glory, by the eventual victory of the Engliſh troops, the ſplendour of whoſe fame immediately irradiated the whole country, and diſpelled the dread darkneſs with which it was overpowered. Learning might liberally be made to contribute towards the elucidation of this mythic tradition, and not a few would be convinced by the arguments advanced in its favour.

Your readers muſt excuſe the digreſſion into which I have been undeſignedly ſeduced. Having expatiated at large upon the ſyſtem of which I have now given a brief ſtatement, Mr. Allwood enters upon the ſubject of the origin of the Greek characters, which were principally, if not wholly, imported into Attica from Egypt. He ſelects ſeven letters from the entire alphabet, and apprehends, that, by a cloſe attention to his explanation of theſe, his readers may be able for themſelves to explain all the reſt. The letters made choice of are A. B. Γ. Δ. M. P. and Ω. Of theſe, he conceives the firſt to have originated from an inſtrument conſiſting of two piles driven occaſionally into the banks of the Nile, "ſo as to be inclined at an acute angle, and to be faſtened to each other at the apex," in conſequence of which, "the ſurface of the water would point out to an obſerver, both the height of the ſtream on any particular days, and the whole height to which it roſe in any one year. This inſtrument (continues he) is no other than the A of the Greeks:" and he imagines it preſents an object of ſuch importance to the country where it was uſed, that it ſeems to have been, in a peculiar manner, dedicated to the chief deity. Its name is derived from Al-phi, the oracular influence of this deity." Upon this interpretation, I ſhall make no other comment, than that we may allow it to be ingenious, but that it does not appear to be intitled to any other praiſe. The term beta, deſignated by B, implies, in the Hebrew, a houſe or temple. It is thus written ב: Mr. Allwood ſuppoſes it to "preſent to our view the ſection of one of the abodes of mankind, in the early ages of artleſs ſimplicity;" and conceives, that the B, the ſynonymous character of the Greeks or Cuthites, was formed from an improvement upon this building, ſuggeſted by an inundation of the Nile; in conſequence of which, it was neceſſary to place the original tent or abode upon piles, giving us hereby a repreſentation of ſuch a figure as ⊓ "which may have been poliſhed down by uſe into B." With as little authority upon which to repoſe, there appears to me leſs ingenuity in this interpretation, than in the foregoing. "As to the form of the letter gamma Γ, obſerves Mr. Allwood, it perfectly well expreſſes the flexure of the knees in the poſture of *ſitting*:" its meaning is cham-ai, "the place of Cham," or Ham; and the deities of Egypt are "always repreſented in a *ſitting* attitude, during the time that any offering is made to them." To my comprehenſion, the letter Γ repreſents any other attitude juſt as well as that of *ſitting*; and I muſt leave it to your readers to find out the reſemblance for themſelves. The fourth letter or Δ (delta) is deduced from a ſuppoſition, that the Cuſhites, who ſubdued Egypt, drained that part of the Egyptian territory which is comprehended by this name, and accurately preſerved the memory of this achievement, by the introduction of the preſent character, which repreſents the form of the country drained, into their alphabet. This is the moſt ingenious conjecture we have yet met with; but it labours under two difficulties: the firſt is, that it appears more conſonant to hiſtory that this country was drained by the natives, than by their conquerors; and next, the character was moſt probably in exiſtence prior to this mighty achievement by either party; the name of Delta Δ being, converſely, beſtowed upon the region thus drained, in conſequence of its reſemblance to the pre-exiſtent letter. The next character ſelected by Mr. Allwood is the M, denominated *mu* by the Greeks, the ſound of which reſembles, ſays he, the *lowing of cattle*, and its ſhape that of a bull or a cow. The latter, nevertheleſs, in my apprehenſion, juſt as much as the letter Γ, delineates the ſitting-attitude of a deity. To explain this, however, we have a figure preſented to us—a precaution which was highly neceſſary: and in this figure, the front column is ſuppoſed to repreſent the fore legs; the back, the hind legs; and the point of the central angle, the depth of the body of the animal: after which, by adding a head and tail, which even the figure itſelf ſhews plainly the letter does not deſcribe, we obtain an emblem of the Oſiris or Apis, the ſacred bull or cow of the Egyptians. And here, indeed, Mr. Allwood appears to be moſt decidedly miſtaken; for, in oppoſition to any conjectures of his own, and independently of the total want of all reſemblance whatever, we

we have the positive testimony of a variety of Greek historians, that the A was the letter peculiarly appropriated to these deities. But what resemblance, it may be asked, is there between the A, and the Egyptian bull or cow greater than between these and the M? or, what possible reason could the Egyptians have for dedicating it to their honour? A little attention will, I trust, explain these difficulties. The pyramidal letter A was an emblem of the *breath* or *emanation* of fire: and the bull or cow was probably represented, like the chimæra, which was an animal of this very class, as *breathing* or *emaning* fire from its nostrils. We are at least well assured, that it was the head alone of these animals, and probably, like the crescent moon, from the circular figure of their horns, that was esteemed sacred, Αλφα, βους κεφαλη, Φοινικες, says Hesychius very justly—"It was the *head* of the ox that the Phœnicians called alpha." The ox's head and the letter A are hereby, therefore, rendered convertible characters; and it is a curious fact to observe, how both of them are blended in the aleph, or corresponding letter of the Hebrew and Chaldaic alphabets, which occurs thus א, and seems to be a compound of the ox's horns, and a section of the pyramid: in the older Chaldean alphabets, however, the sacred horns alone are depicted, and they then appear crosswise, thus ☧.

The character Π, corresponding with the Roman P, Mr. Allwood deduces from the Egyptian prefix ΠΙ: and "as the prefix (says he) is to the word before which it is placed, so was the original of the hieroglyphic Π, by which it is represented, to the structure to which it was the entrance; for it was no other than the portal of an Egyptian temple." The Ω he resolves, as it has generally been resolved, into a serpent coiled round in the figure of a circle; the two ends of the coil representing its head and tail, and the circle itself being complete in almost every remain of Egyptian antiquity. With this last import I perfectly agree, and shall not be found to disagree very largely with the former. Throughout the whole of these explanations there is, nevertheless, a want of general design: every conjecture is isolated, and detached from every other: there is less system than we have even a right to expect—though we have no reason to expect any thing of this kind in a state of complete harmony and perfection—and the individual interpretations are many of them extremely irrelevant and unsatisfactory. I shall proceed, therefore, to offer an hypothesis of a different kind, and, as I hope, of more general and pertinent application.

The Greek characters, then, I conceive, with Mr. Allwood, to have been almost, if not altogether, imported from Egypt; and my intention is to prove, that they are every one of them, without a single exception, sacred symbols; equally so, indeed, by figure as by name. The idolatry of the Egyptians, upon the system already detailed, divided itself into the three grand classes of the solar, arkite, and ophite worship—the adoration of the sun, of the ark, and of the serpent. Each had occasionally its exclusive votaries; but the generality of the people were attached to the whole, giving, perhaps, at different periods or on different occasions a preference to the one over the other: in consequence of which, we have a right to expect simple or uncompounded symbols of each individual idolatry, in some instances; and mixed or blended symbols of the whole, in others. The Greek hieroglyphics, then, are precisely of this description: they are all of them either solar, arkite, or ophite characters, or combinations of these various superstitions; or, in other words, they are either pyramidal, crescent, or obelisical, or intermixtures of any two, or of the whole: the pyramid, as I have before observed, being the form of the temple peculiarly dedicated to the sun; the obelisk, that of the temple of the serpent; and the crescent, the exclusive symbol of arkite devotion. This being premised, it is obvious, that A, Δ, Λ, are all solar hieroglyphics; the first representing a story or platform in the middle of the pyramidal temple, of which it was the immediate type; the second, a mere ground-floor, or platform at the base; and the third, an unexcavated pyramid, or with a chamber too small for notice. It has been generally conceived, that the Egyptian pyramids were not possessed of stories, but this is an undoubted mistake: for those of Sakkara, in the vicinity of Memphis, afford many examples of this kind of edifice; a fact long since noticed by M. Grobert, and now fully confirmed by the testimony of M. Ripaud, since his return with Bonaparte. In reality, the pyramids of Babylon were most of them of this description, particularly the Tower of Bel, which is specially noticed by Herodotus: the pagodas of Hindu and China, which are only variations of the Ammonian pyramid, uniformly present a similar appearance of distinct stories; and there is no reason to suppose, that a division of the structure into a variety of tiers was ever

ever uncommon in any country into which the pyramid was introduced. It is alſo well aſcertained, that, although theſe ſtupendous edifices appeared to a ſpectator on the ground to converge to a point at their ſummits, yet, that, in reality, theſe ſummits conſtituted a platform for the conjoint purpoſes of ſacrifice, divination, and aſtrology: ſuch platforms were ſometimes, moreover, thrown forth at different diſtances from the ſides of the building, and gave a ſtill nearer reſemblance to the pagodas of the Eaſt.

Γ, Ε, Η, Ι, Π, Τ, are all ophite or ſerpent hieroglyphics; they are obeliſks or columns, with platforms or ſtories; an appurtenance which the obeliſk occaſionally boaſted, in common with the pyramid, in different parts of the buildings; excepting in the inſtance of Ι, which, like the pyramidal Α, appears to be the emblem of a ſtructure devoid of excavation; while the Η and Π are types of double obeliſks, the former with a platform uniting the two columns in the centre, and the latter on the ſummit. Many of the Greek characters, I am well aware, were formerly expreſſed by figures that vary, in ſome degree, from thoſe in preſent uſe: but ſuch variations are not of any great conſequence to the purpoſe before us; although I ſhall notice the change which has taken place in the Ε, as well as ſeveral others, when I advance to the interpretation of their names. Ζ, Σ, Χ, are again all of them pyramidal letters; the firſt is a ſection of a pyramid, with termini repreſenting the divergeſcence of its angles; a deſign equally obſervable in the ſecond; and the whole are admirably adapted to delineate the perpetual ſtream of different pencils of rays from the ſolar orb in every different and poſſible direction. Ν, Κ, Μ, are compound characters, and exhibit a combination of the ſolar pyramid, with one or more ſerpentine obeliſks: the Ν, like the Ζ, poſſeſſing a mere ſection of the former. Β, Ρ, Φ, Ψ, are alſo double characters, but compounded of the obeliſk and creſcent; and are conſequently both ophite and arkite; the firſt and third have a two-fold creſcent or arc, the ſecond and fourth one alone. Θ and Ο are pure ſolar hieroglyphics, in which a different taſte is indulged from that which introduced the pyramids. The former may be ſuppoſed to be a large golden ball, with a table or platform in the centre, not diſſimilar, perhaps, from that on the ſummit of the dome of St. Paul's Church. The Ξ is a character totally different from all the reſt, for its different members are totally diſjoined and unconnected. I have always regarded it in its preſent form as imperfect; I have long conceived that its central line was originally united to the two extremes by converſe curvatures, thus S and that it was the archetype the Roman S, which in pronunciation exhibits moſt accurately the latter half of its powers: and I was extremely gratified in obſerving of late a copy of an old Greek alphabet in Le Clabart, in which it occurs exactly like the Roman S, its immediate offſpring. In a great variety of other copies, the lines are alſo connected, though in a more zig zag direction ſtill; from all which circumſtances, as well as from the ſmaller or running ξ, which is a mere diminution of the capital, as it appears on many ancient inſcriptions, there can be no doubt, that this was originally a ſerpentine hieroglyphic. The only remaining letters are the Υ and the Ω, both of which are alſo moſt obviouſly ſerpentine; the former repreſenting the reptile pendulous from a tree, or raiſing himſelf from the ground, with his head and tail elevated above the reſt of his body, which hangs down in the figure of a loop, as it occurs in the Georgian alphabet, or a loop contracted into a ſingle line, as in the modern mode of writing the Greek; and the latter exhibiting him in a coil more complete ſtill, and, at firſt, entirely ſo, with the head and tail peeping out, or forming tangents beyond the circular line. This ſort of device, as Mr. Allwood has juſtly obſerved, is to be met with in almoſt every remain of Egyptian antiquity.

In many of the Greek alphabets ſeveral of theſe characters are totally ſuppreſſed, or are very differently imprinted; in others, on the contrary, we meet with one or two additional characters, and particularly with the F often written, as in the preſent inſtance, like the Roman, but more frequently, I believe, thus ς: in either caſe, it is eaſy to claſs the letter, as it will alſo be to arrange any other, whenever it be found to vary in its figure. I may not, perhaps, have arranged them altogether aright, in the preſent curſory ſurvey; but I hope I have at leaſt eſtabliſhed this principle, that they are uniformly ſacred ſymbols appertaining to the different ſyſtems of idolatry profeſſed by their inventors. And as, I truſt, I have proved this by their configuration, I now proceed to eſtabliſh it by their names.

The word *alpha*, typified by the hieroglyphic Α, is very generally known to imply "the breath, inſpiration or oracle of God;" from the radicals al-phi. No character could be better calculated to expreſs

preſs this idea than a pyramid, or aſcending flame of fire. The letter B is denominated beta, (beth-ai), which is literally "the place of the temple;" or rather perhaps, "the temple of temples;" the Ammonian *ai* importing both a *place* and a *temple*. I have before obſerved, that in the Greek it is a compound character, equally dedicated to ophite and arkite worſhip: in the Perſian, it retains nearly the ſame name (b'ai), and is an arkite or creſcent character alone, thus ب. The letter Γ, denominated gamma or chamma (Cham-ai), is literally "the place or temple of Ham." Δ, pronounced delta, which is a contraction from Ad-el-ait-ai or 'D el-'t-ai, imports "the great temple of the ſupreme God:" ſuch contractions are common to every language, and were peculiarly ſo among the Egyptians and Greeks: thus, the ſacred heifer or apis, which was denominated Mēneuis, was curtailed into Mneuis, and Ad-el-ais ("the glory or radiance of the ſupreme God") into Adlas or Atlas. E, enunciated Epſilon, or rather Ipſilon (Ips-el-on) is "the glorious arkite god:" *hip*, *ip*, or *ips*, meaning, as I have before obſerved, the ark of the deluge. In its preſent form, it is an ophite character, and conſequently does not altogether correſpond to its name: in almoſt all the old inſcriptions it is written, however, thus Ε, and the modern Copts continue it in this manner to the preſent hour. Expreſſed in this manner, it becomes an arkite hieroglyphic, and is truly correct. Nevertheleſs, in conſequence of the intermixture of theſe three different claſſifications of idolatry, and their mutual convertibility, there is no neceſſity that the name of every character ſhould preciſely correſpond with its figure: there would then, indeed, be more of ſyſtem than we have a right to expect. Z, the next letter in the order of the Greek alphabet, pronounced Zeta or Saita (Sait-ai), is literally "the place of olives." The olive-tree appears to have been ſacred among the Ammonians from a very early period after the return of the Iōn or dove to the ark, with a branch of this tree in its beak: it was therefore peculiarly conſecrated to Aphrodite, Venus, or Minerva, which are only ſo many names, as Herodotus himſelf admits, for the ſame deity, who was the mēn or ark under a female perſonification. The whole of the upper part of Egypt was denominated Zaït, or Saït, a name ſtill applied to the ſouthern ſide of the Nile by the Arabians, who call this country سعيد (Saied) and the people Saïtæ, "the region of olives." The olive was immediately dedicated to Minerva, or the Goddeſs of the Ark, Mēn-ur-ph-ai, "the place of the oracle of the glorious ark:" ſhe was worſhipped, according to Pauſanias, under the title of Saitēs, at Pontinus; and the Athenians, who elected her for their patronimic goddeſs, are well known to have been called, like the Egyptians, Saitæ. The Z is obviouſly, therefore, an emblem of Minerva, the Goddeſs of the Ark or Olive. The letter which follows, H, is of general import, and, excepting by its hieroglyphic figure, not appropriated excluſively to ophite worſhip: it is pronounced Eta or Aita (Ait-ai) "the ſupreme temple" or "temple of the ſupreme god." Θ, Theta, originally, perhaps, Theuta, is (Theut-ai), "the temple of Theut," Theuth, or Noah, ſo denominated by the Chaldeans. I, Iota, is a mere contraction for Io-ait-ai, thus Io't-ai, and expreſſes "the ſupreme temple of Iö, or the dove who returned to the ark with the olive branch. From Io or Iön (Ιων), the Greeks derived the term Οινας (Oinas), and the Romans Venus, to whom the dove was peculiarly dedicated. Hence too the Ionians, votaries of the dove or the arkite idolatry, a name which is uſually employed by the Arabian writers to expreſs the Greeks at large يونان (Iounans). Iö was feigned to be the daughter of Inachus; which Mr. Bryant very ingeniouſly conjectures to have been only another term for Noachus or Noah: in the tradition, therefore, that Iö was given to the world by Inachus, we have a pure allegorical repreſentation of the dove's having been entruſted abroad by Noah. The I is obviouſly, then, a character dedicated to arkite worſhip. By figure, it is an ophite hieroglyphic; but the ark is frequently repreſented under the ſymbol of the great mundane egg, floating on the ſurface of the mighty deep, and coiled around by the ſerpent for its protection. An image of this kind will be found in Vaillant's Coins of the Colonies, p. 136—147. The hieroglyphic of the obeliſk to repreſent the Iota requires, therefore no comment. K, Kappa or Kabba (Ka ab-ai), contracted into K'-ab-ai, is "the temple or reſidence of the Sovereign Creator:" it is a term of general import; and, by its hieroglyphic, is equally appropriated to the ſun and the ſerpent. Λ, Lambda, (El-am-pi-ad-ai, contracted into 'L-am-p'-'d-ai), is literally "the place of the ſupreme oracle of the god Ham." M, Mu, originally Am-eus, and abreviated into 'M-eu,' is "Ham the Benevolent," or "the benefi-

cent

ficent god." N, Nu, in like manner, is Ain-eus, contracted into 'N-eu', "the good or perfect fountain:" its hieroglyphic adds "of light" or life. Ξ Xi or Kſi, Yk-ſi or Ykus-ai, contracted into 'Kſi, is, in literal verſion, the "ſovereign temple:" yk (υκ), according to Joſephus, or ykus (υκὺς), as it is written by Euſebius, being an Egyptian term, importing royalty, or ſupreme excellence; the radical, perhaps of the Ethiopic ልህፕ (lyhyk), 'to become perfect,' in oppoſition to ልሕሞ (lyhym), "infirm, imperfect." O, Omicron, is Am, or, (as it is pronounced in many countries), Aum-ai-cur-on, curtailed into Aum-, or Om-ai-c'r-on, "the radiant and ſovereign temple of Ham." It is a pure ſolar hieroglyphic; and is occaſionally written, and particularly in an inſcription on the pedeſtal of a well-known buſt of Alexander the Great, □; a character which affords us an accurate repreſentation of the ſquare pyramid (πυραμις τετραγωνος), as it is termed by Strabo, which conſtituted the celebrated Tower of Bel; a quadrangular edifice, whoſe ſides diverged indeed from a right line, but whoſe divergeſcence was imperceptible. The O and □ are equally, therefore, characters expreſſive of ſolar idolatry, but only by different emblems. Π, Pi or Phi, is a mere aſpirate; its meaning of courſe is "breath"—"inſpiration"—"oracle:" and its device imports it to be "the oracle of Python," or "the ſerpent god:" it is from this aſpirate the Latins derive their *ſpiro, aſpiro*. P, Rō, is perhaps Erōē (ερων), contracted into 'ro'; a Greek term, implying "a ſpring or fountain;" and which is here uſed κατ' εξοχην. for "*the* ſpring or fountain;"—the word alſo implies an *overflowing* or *flood*; and may perhaps be employed to expreſs the *deluge* itſelf. It is a general expreſſion, and, by its hieroglyphic, appertains equally to the ark and the ſerpent. Σ, Sigma, or Sykma, is probably As-yk-am-ai, abbreviated into 'Syk-'m-ai, "the temple of Ham, the Radiant Prince," or "Lord of the Sun;" the element *as* or *ais*, importing light, or the ſun himſelf, the ſource of light; and being apparently the radical of the Greek *eus* (ευς), excellent or perfect. T, *Tau*, originally Taut, is merely the Phœnician name for Noah, Theut, or Thoth; who, among this nation was called Taautes; as among the Celts he was denominated Teutates. Noah was not only the former, but the guide and protector, of the ark: this latter character is implied by the hieroglyphic itſelf, which is altogether ophite; and we may hence ſee how eaſily the arkite, ſolar, and ſerpentine idolatry convert into each other; for the ſerpent is ſometimes the protector of the ark as well as Noah: Noah was Oſiris; Oſiris, Apollo; Apollo, the Sol Python. We have met with the ſame name, varied only a little in its enunciation, applied already to another character in the alphabet—I mean the Θ, Theta, or Theuta; but theſe inſtances are not uncommon, and the very next letter furniſhes us with another example. Υ, Ypſilon, or Upſilon (Ips-el-on), is, as already obſerved under the hieroglyphic E, "the glorious arkite god:" the device is unlike the former, though each of them apply to the arkite ſerpent—the two names have a trifling variance in their enunciation for the mere purpoſe of diſcrimination. Φ, Phi; this, like the term Pi, is a mere aſpirate; they are the ſame words, with a ſmall variation alone in the mode of pronouncing them: their meaning, of courſe, is alike. X, Chi, or Ki, contracted from Yk-ai into 'K-ai, or 'K'-i: its interpretation, like that of Ξ, Xi or Kſi (for the words are the ſame), is "the ſovereign temple." Ψ, Pſi, is a mere abbreviation of Ips-ai into 'Ps-ai or 'Ps-i; the reader will readily perceive, therefore, that it imports "the reſidence or temple of the Ip, Hip, or Arkite God." Ω, Omega, or Omeka (Aum-yk-ai), explains itſelf, and is literally "the ſovereign temple of the God Ham." This letter occupies the the laſt place in the alphabet, and is ſuppoſed to have been the laſt added to it; its power, in enunciation, is double the length of the former O, or omicron; in conſequence of which the Greeks made choice of the omicron to expreſs whatever was ſmall or diminutive, and the omega to expreſs the contrary: hence the adjectives μικρος (micros, contracted from ομικρος, omicros), little, and μεγας (megas, contracted from ωμεγας, omegas) large or great.

It may perhaps be conceived by many of my readers, that the radicals here pretended to be given of the characters of the Greek alphabet, and their reſpective names, are ſo ſimple that they may be applied with equal eaſe to any other alphabet; but let thoſe who may thus object to the key I have now ventured to offer, make a ſingle attempt, and they will find themſelves completely diſappointed. In a few inſtances, perhaps, they may ſucceed with ſome difficulty; but, excepting in the example I have given of the Greek, and that of the Aſiatic and European

pean languages, derived from the ſame ſource, I have never been able to ſucceed myſelf, though I have made many efforts for this purpoſe. The keys of the Hebrew, Chaldean, and generally of the Celtic, appear to be derived from ſources very different; or, at leaſt, there is ſuch an intermixture of other ſymbols with thoſe which deſignate the Greek, that no ſolution of the latter can be ſucceſsfully applied to any of them: while the Gothic, Sclavonian, and moſt of the ſouthern European alphabets, which are obviouſly either Greek or Roman derivations, not only retain the general character of the Greek elements, but as uniformly their names; excepting that, by way of abbreviation, they are, for the moſt part, curtailed of all but the firſt Greek ſyllable. It is curious to obſerve, that in the Celtic alphabets, and particularly the Welſh and Iriſh, the pyramidal figure appears to prevail, as though the ſun, or his repreſentative fire, had been regarded amongſt theſe nations as the chief deity in the mythic hierarchy: a fact which hiſtory will perhaps very ſufficiently eſtabliſh. The ſame obſervation may be made with regard to the alphabet of Thibet; while thoſe of Perſia, Arabia, and particularly of the Birman Empire, are almoſt entirely creſcent, combined occaſionally with ophite characters, as though invented by ſages who were chiefly attached to arkite idolatry. In the Birman alphabet, this indeed is peculiarly conſpicuous; for ſeveral of the characters are perfect phaſes of the moon, who, as I have before obſerved, is a mere arkite ſymbol herſelf, repreſented as ſhe appears in different periods of her menſtrual revolution; the external and internal outline being equally preſerved. There is a beautiful copy of this alphabet appended to Major Symes's very entertaining "Account of an Embaſſy to the Kingdom of Ava."

The length of this letter precludes me from proſecuting an inquiry cloſely connected with the antecedent obſervations: I mean, whether the different orders of architecture may not have originated from the ſame ſource as the characters of the Greek alphabet? Whether a ſuperior attachment to the ſyſtem of ſolar or fire-worſhip may not have produced the order of Gothic architecture, both in Europe and Aſia; an order, whoſe very eſſence is that of the pyramid; and which, in its ſpires, its arches, its roofs, in every part of its deſign, is perpetually producing a pointed ſummit from an expanded baſe? And whether, in thoſe countries in which little or nothing of this order is to be traced; where the obeliſk, column, and circular arch are predominant, the idolatry of the ſun or fire have not been nearly or altogether relinguiſhed for that of the ſerpent and the ark, ſeparately or conjointly; the former, in Oriental mythology, being the avowed protector of the latter? I cannot at preſent purſue theſe inquiries as they ſeem to deſerve. But, as it is highly uncertain when I ſhall be able to reſume this ſpeculation, which I believe to be altogether novel, I cannot avoid adding, that ſo far as I have been able to make a curſory inveſtigation into the architecture of different nations, it appears to be conſiſtent with fact. The Goths or Cuths (Gutæ) were certainly of Scythian ('Scuthian) deſcent, and imported the pyrean idolatry with them into the whole of the north of Europe: the religion of the Druids was of the ſame deſcription: and the general character of the pyramid not only exiſts wherever the Goths or Celts have had a footing, but ſo deeply did it eſtabliſh, in the general mind, a taſte for this ſpecies of architecture, that the pyramid was ſtill ſuffered to prevail in all their religious edifices after their converſion to Chriſtianity. Among the Oriental nations, this is not leſs obvious than in Europe: the Perſians, Hindus, Thibetians, Chineſe, have uniformly evinced a greater veneration for fire than for any other element; and their religious edifices are all of the Gothic or pyramidal order. The great temple at Pegue is of this preciſe deſcription; and the image of Boodth, whoſe worſhip extends over the larger part of India, is generally ornamented with a conic or pyramidal cap. If we turn to Mexico and Peru, where the ſun is adored not only as the ſupreme, but almoſt as the only, object of religious worſhip, we meet with nothing but pyramidal or Gothic architecture in the conſtruction of the public temples. That of the ſun and moon at Mexico is here peculiarly intitled to notice, and an elegant engraving of it may be ſeen in vol. iii. of Mr. Maurice's Indian Antiquities. Such, however, was not the chief or general devotion of Greece: the ſun undoubtedly was worſhipped by this idolatrous people as an individual deity in their ſacred hierarchy; but he never roſe higher than to a middle rank in the ſcale; and while the principles of arkite adoration were recogniſed by the deification of every ocean, river, and ſtreamlet, the ſolar repreſentation of fire appears to have been almoſt forgotten, or, at moſt, was but little reſorted to. In this country then the order

of architecture ought to be as different as the order of religion; and while we meet with but few traces of the pyramid or ſpire, we have a right to expect a large prevalence of the very ſymbols that are preſented to us: columns, typical of the protecting power of the ark, ornamented at their capitals with vignettes, the fruit and leaves of the vine firſt cultivated by its founder; united, where ſuch union was neceſſary, with circular or creſcent, inſtead of pointed arches; and crowned, inſtead of the ſpire, with the dome. The ſubject is intereſting, but I can purſue it no farther: yet I hope to ſee it reſumed by ſome perſon who may be better qualified to do it juſtice than myſelf.

JOHN MASON GOOD.

Caroline-place, Guildford-ſtr.
Nov. 17, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a work of ſuch magnitude as the rebuilding of London-bridge, every poſſible mode ſhould be taken into conſideration; and, among others, I have heard it frequently mentioned, rather as a thing to be wiſhed, than as one capable of being put in practice, to have the intended bridge of one ſingle arch.

Being in company, ſome time paſt, with a conſtructor of iron-bridges, I urged this to him as a fair opportunity offered of immortalizing his name, by deviſing a method of accompliſhing this arch of caſt materials: but he candidly owned, that the elevation neceſſary to be given to ſuch an arch would prove a great obſtacle.

I then ſuggeſted to that original genius *Bean*, the ſmith of Bath-wick, that he would do well to propoſe his entire new principle, by means of which a great centre arch might be got with the moſt perfect ſecurity and durability. What he has done, I know not; but I have lately, I think, diſcovered in your Work a means by which it might be accompliſhed with the greateſt eaſe. What I refer to is your account of Mr. Jordan's plan of taking off lateral preſſure, by ſuſpending bridges to a grand arch, and making a draw-bridge where the paſſage of maſts is neceſſary; for here, where the old bridge exiſts as a ſcaffolding, an arch of any diameter may, with certainty and ſafety, be raiſed on its own ſtirrups, and the new bridge entirely completed before the old one is taken down. Neither would any draw-bridge be neceſſary; as, although his plan renders it poſſible to have a flat bridge of any length, yet, at the ſame time, it enables the artiſt to give the paſſage over any degree of curve that ſhall be ſuitable to the public, yet ſtill without the ſmalleſt lateral preſſure; and, in the hands of a man of genius, make ſuch a bridge the admiration of the world.

As you have already publiſhed his principle in your Magazine, I ſhall only refer your readers and the public to the work itſelf; ſince it appears to me, that if a bridge of *one* arch be deſired, this *great*, becauſe *ſimple*, invention, is likely to be the one that muſt ultimately be adopted. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The NOBLE LETTER *of* BRUTUS *to* CICERO:—*dedicated to the* FIRST CONSUL *of* FRANCE.

"MARCUS BRUTUS *to* MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

ATTICUS ſent me an extract of your Letter to Octavius. You have been ſo long my faithful friend, that I can receive little *new* pleaſure in reading your expreſſions of regard for my general welfare, and ſolicitude for my perſonal ſafety. I am ſo accuſtomed to hear of what Cicero has ſaid, or of what he has done, to ſerve my intereſt, or exalt my character, that ſuch proofs of friendſhip have loſt the freſhneſs of novelty, and I am come to look on them as things of courſe, mere occurrences of the day: I am, on this account, the leſs able to bear the pain which this part of your letter has given me that relates to us and to our cauſe. When you expreſs your gratitude to Octavius in ſuch a fulſome detail of adulation, (I feel my cheeks redden while I write; the rank and ſtation of a republican recoil at the idea—recommend our lives to *him*! —as well commend to him the daggers with which we ſtabbed his uncle)—When you are thus eager in paying homage, and in imploring clemency, do you not, as it were, mount the roſtrum to declare, that it is vain for us to remove the maſterdom, while you are reſolved to keep the maſter; and is not Cicero transformed into a lictor, who lays down the faſces of the empire at the feet of a boy.

Recollect the words that you have written; and if you dare, deny that they pre-ſuppoſe, on the one part, the impotence of the ſlave; and, on the other, the ſelf-ſufficiency of the tyrant. "One requeſt (you ſay) muſt be made, one ſupplication, that he will not uſe thoſe men ill of whom

whom the Roman world think well; that he will ſave ſuch reſpected citizens." What if he refuſes to ſave us?—Shall we not be ſafe?—Our right hands have taught us how. Better indeed to periſh than find ſafety through him. I do not think—no, by the Gods! by Virtue, the God within me, whom I chooſe to worſhip! I do not think that we of Rome have deſerved ſo ill of Heaven, as to petition any inferior power for the ſafety of a ſingle citizen, much *leſs* for the ſaviours of the world. I ſpeak like a boaſter: I ſhould not do ſo, but to thoſe who are as little acquainted with the meaſures of fear, as with the meaſures and limits of ſubmiſſion.

Can Cicero confeſs that Octavius is all-powerful, and yet be his flatterer and friend? Could Cicero bear to ſee Brutus reſide in Rome; if, to reſide in Rome, Brutus muſt intercede for paſſport and protection from this boy? Is this ſtripling to be made the ſubject of Cicero's panegyric for willing, for ſuffering the breath of life to remain in our noſtrils, for graciouſly *conniving* at the life of a Roman? Is he conferring a favour, when, rather than ſuffer Antony to tyrannize over us, he, with all due humanity, may chooſe to play the tyrant himſelf? Were he the avenger of uſurpation, not, as he is, the mere vicegerent of an uſurper, would *you* be forced, at this time, to ſupplicate for men who have deſerved of their country as we have done?

It was, in truth, a want of energy, a want of ſelf-confidence, not confined to your breaſt, but diffuſed through the public mind, which inſtigated Cæſar to the wretched ambition of ſovereignty; which, when he fell, ſtimulated Antony to make the dead body a footſtool to raiſe himſelf above his equals; and which, at this moment, lifts up this young man to ſuch an overweening height, that, with uplifted hands and upturned eyes, you muſt propitiate his mercy for us—the mercy of a ſcarce bearded youth, without which there can be no redemption. But, if ſome among us would, or if they *could*, remember they were Romans, bold as theſe have been to rob us of our rights, they ſhould meet with others as bold to vindicate them; and, though the crown of Cæſar would ſparkle in the eyes of Antony, the wounds of Cæſar would burſt out in his memory, and quell the madneſs of his heart. You Cicero—you, who ſo illuſtriouſly avenged yourſelf on the enemies of your country, how can you bear, at one moment to recollect the deeds you have done, and in the next to approve of ſuch men, and ſuch meaſures; to debaſe yourſelf into ſuch lowlineſs as to have even the *ſemblance* of approbation? From whence ſprung your enmity to Antony? Was it from perſonal pique, or from the general good? You ſaid, the latter. It was, you ſaid, becauſe he wanted to make *his* hand the ſword of juſtice, and *his* heart the only fountain of mercy. It was becauſe he wanted to dole out rights and liberties to the very men from whom he had begged his life. It was becauſe the weal or woe of the empire was to hang, as it were, by a hair of his head; to be bleſſed when he was in good humour, and to totter when he frowned. You called aloud, To arms! Why? Was it that the Genius of Rome ſhould rouze to vengeance; or, was it that Cicero might gratulate a ſucceſſor? My eloquent friend turned ſophiſt, to prove that it is good to ſerve, if we ſerve a good maſter! If any maſter could be good, we might fare well and fatten in the ſervice of ſo good a maſter as Antony. What think you—would he deny to men, whoſe *patience* was his ſole ground of ſafety, the ſole pledge of aſſurance for his life? We might obtain every thing from his fears, except that, without which all is nothing,—liberty and honour. If we muſt talk of theſe things as if we were haggling in the market-place about a bargain, how much, pray you, would our apathy and acquieſcence *come to* in the eſtimation of this boy, who ſeems to think, forſooth, he ought to ſucceed Cæſar in nature becauſe he ſucceeds him in name? How much would he give us, if we were content to live in peace, to grow fat and ſleek, and ſhining; to lay up traſh in coffers, and to divert ourſelves with counters and conſular dignities? But Cæſar had then been ſacrificed in vain—In vain had I lifted this arm on the living Cæſar, if the dead Cæſar is to be a god, and we his idolators; if his ſpirit be ſuffered to walk abroad, and migrate into other men. My ſword ought, in this caſe, to have ſlept in its ſcabbard. May the gods blot out and annihilate every feeling of my ſoul, rather than the one which, at this moment, prompts me to declare—that, ſo far from ſuffering in this *ſecond* Cæſar what I diſdained to ſuffer from the *firſt*—that, if he who begot me had done as Cæſar did, I ſhould have done as I did; nor ſhould it have ſaved him, had he cried aloud—I am your father!—No, by Heaven, not he whom I call father ſhall violate the laws—ſhall trample upon our liberties with impunity, while I have a being. Is it poſſible, Cicero, you can ſuppoſe the

ſtate to be free, if the ſupporters of the ſtate be obliged to ſkulk in holes and corners when his countenance lowers; or to come abroad at times, like reptiles, and ſport in the ſunſhine of his favour? Not even Octavius, I tell you, my friend, *can* grant the prayer of your petition. You intercede for our ſafety: that is, you aſk quarter for our lives.—Inſurance for the lives of ſlaves! Who will inſure the lives of thoſe who have loſt their liberty and ſtained their honour? But then you ſay, we may reſide in Rome. Liberty, my friend, has nothing local in it: it is not confined to the bricks and mortar, the ſtone and marble of your capital. If I be free, I ſhall carry Rome along with me; and they are exiles *in* Rome, who can bear the contumelies, or the courteſies, of a tyrant. In Greece, that title was fatal even to the ſurviving family; but when this lad has inſulted us, by adopting the very name of the late uſurper, Cicero runs to recognize the name—gives the all-hail—falls on his knees for the ſafety of thoſe who have ſerved the ſtate, and makes that ſtate once more, not merely a nominal, but a real ſubſtantial ſlave—an abandoned, irredeemable ſlave, that kicks away the cap of liberty, and dances to the clank of his chains. If Cæſar himſelf, in the plenitude of his power, felt what could be done by one or two reſolute men, ſhall we now crouch to the ſovereignty of his *naked name?* Rome appears to me like a huge heavy ox, goaded on by a boy. The name of Cæſar ſerves Octavius by way of goad, and the great unwieldy animal moves along, unconſcious of its ſtrength, and patient of injury.

Never, therefore, from this hour commend my ſafety to this Cæſar of your's: never, if you love me, commend your own. You pay too high a price for a few years of frail and feveriſh life, if you purchaſe them with a ſingle proſtration at the feet of an equal. I ſhould not wiſh that your enemies had it in their power to put ſuch a vile conſtruction on your proſecution of Antony, as to refer it to motives of perſonal fear, rather than to a regard for the common-weal; and I ſhould be ſorry to ſee them urge this petition of your's to Octavius as a proof that Cicero could contrive to bear tyranny, provided he had a tyrant *to his taſte*. I do applaud the boy for the good you ſay he has done. If the *will-be* ſhould reſemble the *has-been*—if it appears that his aim is to level upſtart ambition, not to put his own in its place, I ſhall applaud him more; but if, on this account, you dreſs him up in the attributes of ſovereignty, with the prerogatives to pardon or to puniſh, you compliment him rather highly. I have no notion, Cicero, of handing over the common-weal to any perſon, by way of compliment. Cicero, the man who writes to you, not only will not pray for his life, but, as far as he can, will hold down thoſe that offer to do ſo for him. I am determined to baniſh your ſervile city, ſatisfied, as I am, that wherever liberty is, there is Rome—there is my country; yet ſometimes I ſhall ſigh to think of thoſe left behind, whom a fullneſs of years only renders more avaricious of life—a life drawn to the very *lees*—accounted more precious than honour, friendſhip, and fair fame. Happy in the home of my own heart, I ſhall think myſelf ſufficiently rich in the debt of gratitude which the world owes, but has not paid, me: and I ſhall glory in being the diſintereſted creditor of mankind. I know nothing ſweeter than the memory of virtuous actions; nothing greater than the ſtern ſelf-ſufficiency of freedom. As to what has been done, it has been well done; as to what there is to do, I know what I ſhall do. Sunk as your city is, I will not ſink or ſuccumb. I ſhall never be overruled by thoſe who wiſh that others ſhould over-rule them. I will try all things, hazard all things. What will I not do, what not ſuffer, to raiſe up my fallen country a ſecond time, and crown her with freedom! As to what will be, if Fortune does as ſhe ought to do, you ſhall all be happy. Let her do as ſhe chooſes, I ſhall be happy. O, my friend, how can this little life of our's be ſo happily filled up, as when our every thought and action, our every word and work, are dedicated to the ſalvation of our country?

Cicero, dear Cicero, again and again do I beſeech, do I implore you to hold up your head, and wreſtle with difficulties like a man. Do not deſpond; do not deſpair. As you cannot be what you chooſe, be what you ought. Keep watch, and be ſilent. Set your face and lift your voice againſt thoſe meaſures, nor ſuffer a ſingle poiſonous precedent to inſinuate itſelf, pregnant with future evil. The boldeſt and brighteſt actions of your life will fade in the memories of men, if the tenor of this life be not to the laſt uniform and conſiſtent. The virtue that has done much lays on itſelf an obligation to do more; and the benefits we confer on our country are debts for which the greateſt and beſt are moſt accountable. That the Conſular Cicero ſhould counteract

Antony with the ſame zeal with which the Conſul Cicero cruſhed Catiline, is no ſubject of ſurprize, for it only preſerves the unity of the piece: but if the ſame Cicero would direct the thunderbolt of his eloquence with ſuch energy and ſucceſs againſt others, his former fame would ſink in compariſon, and the laſt dazzling act of the illuſtrious drama would be crowned with the plaudits of remoteſt generations; and ſurely if ever one was fitted to be the guardian of the common-weal, and patron of the people, by the endowments of nature, by high reputation, and by the concurrent teſtimony of the world, that one is my friend.

A truce, then, with your paltry petitions, and memorialize me no longer. Rather retire into the ſacred receſs of your own great heart as into that inmoſt apartment where are placed our altars, and houſhold gods: there commune with the ſpirits of your anceſtors—be rapt into the deeds of leſs degenerate days—call up your own heroic acts, and let them ſtand, as it were, embodied before you, nor dare to come out to the world, until you can ſhew this ſentence beaming on your breaſt: —The people may, the people muſt, be free, if the leaders of the people be ready with head, and heart and hand, to write, to ſpeak, to act, and to ſuffer, in their cauſe."

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of all the* DEPARTMENTS *of the* FRENCH REPUBLIC, *including thoſe in the* CONQUERED COUNTRIES.

(*Continued from Page* 398, *of No.* 80.)

Department of Jura.

THIS department is one of the three formed of Franche Compté. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Doubs, of Upper Saone, and of Côté d'Or; on the eaſt, by the departments of Doubs and the Swiſs Cantons; on the ſouth, by the departments of Leman and of Ain; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Saone and Loire, and of Côté d'Or. Its ſuperficies is about 986,246 ſquare acres, or 403,364 hectares; its population 284,460 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Landes.—This is one of the four compoſed of Guienne. It is bounded on the north by the department of Gironde; on the eaſt, by the departments of Lot and Garonne, and of Gers; on the ſouth, by that of Lower Alps; and and on the weſt, by the ocean. Its ſuperficies is about 1,764,425 ſquare acres, or 900,534 hectares; its population 249,140 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Leman.—This department is formed of the territory of Geneva united to ſeveral cantons taken from the departments of Ain and of Mont Blanc. It is bounded on the north by the Leman Lake, Helvetia, and the department of Jura; on the eaſt, by le Valais, Piedmont, and the department of Mont Blanc; on the weſt and on the ſouth, by the departments of Ain and of Mont Blanc. Its ſuperficies is about 550,000 ſquare acres, or 280,000 hectares; its population is about 195,000 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Liamone.—This department is the ſecond formed of the iſland of Corſica. It is bounded on the north by the department of Golo; on the eaſt, on the ſouth and on the weſt, by the Mediterranean. Its ſuperficies is about 903,651 ſquare acres, or 461,209 hectares; its population about 72,656 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Loir and Cher.—This department is one of thoſe formed of Orleanois, Blaiſois and le Pays Chartrain. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Loiret, of Eure and Loir, and of Sarthe; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Loiret and of Cher; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Cher, of Indre, and of Indre and Loire; and on the weſt, by this laſt, and that of Sarthe. Its ſuperficies is about 1,181,691 ſquare acres, or 603,161 hectares; its population about 205,749 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of the Loire.—This department is taken from that of Rhone and Loire, which, by a decree of the 29th Brumaire, in the ſecond year of the Republic, was divided into two, under the denominations of the Loire and of the Rhone. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Rhone, of Saone and Loire, and of Allier; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Rhone and of Iſere; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Ardeche and Upper Loire; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Puy de Dome and of Allier. Its ſuperficies is about 964,083 ſquare acres, or 270,423 hectares; its population about 322,965 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Upper Loire.—This department is one of the three formed of Auvergne and le Velay. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Loire and of Puy de Dome; on the eaſt, by thoſe of the Loire and of Ardeche; on

on the ſouth, by thoſe of Ardeche and of Lozere; and on the weſt, by that of Cantal. Its ſuperficies is about 985,246 ſquare acres, or 502,854 hectares; its population is about 259,143 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Lower Loire.—This is one of the five departments formed of Brittany. It is bounded on the north by the department of Ille and Vilaine, and part of that of Mayenne; on the eaſt, by the department of Mayenne and Loire; on the ſouth, by the department of Vendée, and on the weſt, by the ocean. Its ſuperficies is about 1,383,831 ſquare acres, or 706,285 hectares; its population is about 451,366 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of Loiret.—This department is one of thoſe formed of Orleanois, Gatinois, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Seine and Marne, of Seine and Oiſe, and of Eure and Loire; on the eaſt, by that of Yonne; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Nievre, of Cher, and of Loir and Cher; and on the weſt, by this laſt, and that of Eure and Loir. Its ſuperficies is about 1,322,909 ſquare acres, or 675,191 hectares; its population is about 290,031 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Lot.—This department is formed of the *ci-devant* Quercy. It is bounded on the north by the department of Correze; on the eaſt, by the departments of Cantal and of Aveyron; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Tarn and of Upper Garonne; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Lot and Garonne, and of Dordogne. Its ſuperficies is about 1,400,160 ſquare acres, or 714,619 hectares; its population about 387,019 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Lot and Garonne.—This department is one of the four formed of Guienne, Agenois, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Dordogne and of Gironde; on the eaſt, by that of Lot; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Upper Garonne, and of Gers, and of Landes; and on the weſt, by this laſt, and that of Gironde. Its ſuperficies is about 1,116,221 ſquare acres, or 569,703 hectares; its population about 339,821 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Lozere.—This department derives its name from a mountain of the Cevennes, between Mendes and Uſez; it is one of the ſeven formed of Languedoc, Gevaudan, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Loire and of Cantal; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Ardeche and of Gard; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Gard and of Aveyron; which laſt bounds it, alſo, on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 997,661 ſquare acres, or 509,543 hectares; its population about 132,502 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of the Lys.—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault and of Auſtrian Flanders, of Brabant, the county of Liege, the duchy of Luxembourg, &c. It is bounded on the north by the German Ocean and the department of the Scheld, which bounds it, alſo, on the eaſt; on the ſouth, by the departments of Jemappe; and from the north to the weſt, by this laſt, and the German Ocean. Its ſuperficies is about 718,892 ſquare acres, or 366,911 hectares; its population is about 459,142 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of the Channel.—This is one of the five departments formed of Normandy, and the north part of Perche. It is bounded on the north by the Channel; on the eaſt, by the Channel and the department of Calvados; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Mayenne, and of Ille and Vilaine; and on the weſt, by the ocean. Its ſuperficies is about 1,323,932 ſquare acres, or 675,713 hectares; its population is about 538,000 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of Marne.—This department is one of the four formed of Champagne. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Ardennes and of the Aiſne; on the eaſt, by thoſe of the Meuſe and of Upper Marne; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Upper Marne, of Aube, and of Seine and Marne; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Seine and Marne, and of Aiſne. Its ſuperficies is about 1,607,169 ſquare acres, or 820,273 hectares; its population about 291,484 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of Upper Marne.—This department is one of the four formed of Champagne, Charleville, Sedan, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Meuſe and of Marne; on the eaſt, by thoſe of the Voſges, and of Upper Saone, and of Côté d'Or; on the weſt, by thoſe of Côté d'Or and of Aube. Its ſuperficies is about 1,240,580 ſquare acres, or 633,172 hectares; its popula-

tion

tion is about 222,585 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Mayenne.—This is one of the four formed of Maine and Anjou. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Orne and of the Channel; on the eaſt, by that of Sarthe; on the ſouth, by that of Mayenne and Loire; and on the weſt, by that of Lower Loire. Its ſuperficies is about 1,016,614 ſquare acres, or 518,863 hectares; its population is about 324,730 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE *of* ARTS, MANNERS, *&c. in* EDINBURGH *and* LEITH.

(Continued from Page 407 *of No.* 80.*)*

LEITH, the *Piræeus* of Edinburgh, has not been hitherto mentioned in this Account. It was once a royal burgh; but the rights of the ſovereign over it were, more than two hundred years ſince, transferred for a ſum of money to the town of Edinburgh. It lies at the diſtance of about a mile eaſt from Edinburgh, on the banks of a moderate ſtream which has alſo the name of Leith, at a ſmall ſpace between ſouth and ſouth-eaſt from the ſouthern bank of the Forth, and on the very eaſtern extremity of that bank, and on the very beach of the ſouthern-ſide of the Frith. It conſiſts, as yet, chiefly of buildings of which a great part may be not leſs than two hundred years old, and which are placed in an awkward, inconvenient arrangement. The two principal of the old ſtreets are the Kirkgate, in which the road from Edinburgh ends, and Shore-ſtreet which lies along the ſouth-ſide of the harbour. The other ſtreets run in various directions between theſe, and contiguous to them, for that which is named *South Leith.* There is on the north-ſide of the river Leith, indeed, a good deal of irregular building, old and new, which has the name of *North Leith*, as forming the northern-diviſion of the town. Beſide the old parts of this town; it is now diffuſed ſouthward around the ſkirts of a pleaſant and extenſive plain, Leith Links, in elegant and commodious houſes with gardens, warehouſes, &c. in which the principal merchants not living in Edinburgh have their reſidence. The harbour has been lately improved and enlarged. A draw-bridge over the river Leith affords a convenient paſſage between the north and the ſouth parts of the town, without any ſtraitening of the limits of the dock and harbour. On all ſides, the buildings continue to be rapidly extended. On the bank of the Forth, North Leith is in a progreſs of being continued to join the fiſhing village of Newhaven, another dependency of the town of Edinburgh. On the two ſides of the walk and carriage-road between Edinburgh and South Leith, is gradually formed a ſtreet of villas with gardens, eſtabliſhments of manufacture, and other handſome and commodious dwelling-houſes, which is likely to be very ſoon complete; and when complete will, probably, be one of the buſieſt and moſt intereſting of all the ſtreets which belong to theſe towns. On all ſides, for the ſpace of three or four miles round, the vicinity of Edinburgh and Leith is covered with villas, gardens, ornamented farms and hamlets, which, though they do not, in *ſummer*, equal the environs of London, in an aſpect of ſweet, rich, ſimple and graceful ruſtic beauty, have, however, a leſs naked and deſolate appearance in *winter.*

The population of Edinburgh and Leith has been variouſly eſtimated. The lateſt enumerations do not raiſe it to the ſum of 100,000 ſouls. But I certainly know thoſe enumerations to have been made in circumſtances which hindered them from ſwelling the eſtimate to its juſt amount. A part of the inhabitants of Edinburgh are migratory, and live but half the year in the town:—theſe ſhould have been taken at half their real number, but were not at all reckoned. Moſt of the poorer families were alarmed for ſome new taxation to be impoſed in proportion to their reſpective numbers; and therefore repreſented theſe as ſmaller than they, in truth, were. I do not then heſitate to ſtate 105,000 as the probable preſent number of the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith, with the ſuburbs belonging to them, and the hamlets and villas which lie between them, and in their environs to the diſtance of a mile from the exterior ſtreets on all ſides. The proportion of thoſe who exceed the age of ſixty years, is leſs numerous here than in many other places in the interior parts of the iſle, and on its weſtern coaſt. The proportion of perſons dying between the ages of five and threeſcore is very conſiderable. An extraordinary number between three-and-twenty and five-and-forty years; the men chiefly of the effects of venereal complaints and Bacchanalian exceſs;—the women by the diſeaſes incident after child-birth. As this is a capital inviting many young people into it for education and employment, the proportion of perſons in it between the ages of fifteen and forty is unuſually

ally great. Young perſons between eight, and twenty years of age generally enjoy good health here. For children between birth and ſeven or eight years of age, it appears from many inſtances within my knowledge to be a very inſalutary ſituation. Neither ſmall-pox nor meaſles is, here, exceedingly mortal. But, chin-cough, colds, putrid fevers, conſumptions, &c. make extraordinary havock among children in infancy, and the latter even upwards to the ages of ſeventeen and five-and-twenty years. Rheumatiſm, much exaſperated by the frequent prevalence of eaſt winds, is extremely afflictive to almoſt all perſons of all ranks, after the decline of life begins.

How is this large population of 105,000 ſouls ſuſtained?

A part of them poſſeſs *lands* in the country, *money* in the public funds, or property in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, out of which capitals, or the annual produce from them, the expences of their living are defrayed. It is probably between 200,000l. and 300,000l. of the annual revenues of the inhabitants that comes thus in. In this eſtimate, I include only the incomes of perſons living here upon their fortunes, and to their amuſements; expreſsly excluding that of the ſtudents at the Univerſity, of which I ſhall afterwards more particularly ſpeak. Many of the gentry of Scotland, whoſe fortunes will not bear the expence of yearly journies to and from London, and who yet like the ſociety and amuſements of a great town, chuſe, of courſe, to ſpend here one half or two-thirds of the year. Many gentlemen's families come to Edinburgh for the purpoſe of uniting, in regard to the children, the benefits of a domeſtic with thoſe of a public education. Many gentlemen advanced in years, after ſerving in the army, or making fortunes abroad in trade, come to paſs the autumn of life in this city, rather than either in London or in remote rural retirement, on account of its advantages of ſociety, quiet and agreeable accommodation, with all the luxuries of life and all the elegant amuſements. It is common alſo for widow ladies with ſmall but not incompetent jointures to retire to Edinburgh for the ſake of ſociety, as perſons of the ſame claſs and rank in life are wont in England to retire to Bath. Such are they who live, in the Scottiſh capital, on independent incomes derived from other places.

A number alſo of the gentlemen's families in this town enjoy places under Government, the duties of which are to be here executed, and on the emoluments of which they live. The Commander in Chief of the forces for Scotland, the Lieutenant-governor of the Caſtle, the ſoldiers of the Caſtle, and of certain barracks erected ſince the beginning of the war, at a place named Jock's Lodge, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the town, expend a good deal of money in Edinburgh for their ſubſiſtence. The Judges and inferior officers of the Courts of Seſſion and Exchequer; the Commiſſioners of the Boards of Exciſe and Cuſtoms, with the inferior perſons ſerving in Edinburgh and Leith on theſe eſtabliſhments; the officers belonging to the departments of the Lord Clerk Regiſter, to the Stamp-office, the the Tax-office, Poſt-office, and the Herald's Office; with a few who belong to the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Houſehold, and a few enjoying honorary or eleemoſynary penſions from the Crown; may all be reckoned to defray the expences of their living here, out of the revenues they receive from Government, chiefly for the diſcharge of official duties. The whole ſum thus contributed out of the common revenue of the ſtate towards the ſupport of perſons reſident in Edinburgh, cannot, I ſhould think, be leſs than 100,000l. ſterling. The exact amount I do not, at this moment, know. But it may be, without great difficulty, aſcertained.

Another part of the inhabitants of this place ſubſiſt upon their incomes as *practitioners in the law*. Theſe are, beſide the judges already mentioned, advocates, writers to the ſignet, agents, ſolicitors before the inferior courts, apprentices and hired clerks, &c. Theſe different claſſes of perſons in the profeſſion of the law may draw from the whole country, profeſſionally, for their ſubſiſtence, a groſs annual ſum of perhaps 130,000l. ſterling. Few or none derive, for a ſingle individual, an yearly income from their buſineſs of more than 2000l. a year. The writers to the ſignet are thoſe who gain the moſt.

The perſons belonging to the Univerſity, the High School, and the other eſtabliſhments for education, profeſſors, maſters, and ſtudents may have, in all, an income of about 100,000l. a year. Of this, about 60,000l. may conſiſt of allowances by parents and others to the ſtudents from the country and from foreign parts. The number of the ſtudents is, at an average, about one thouſand two hundred. No ſtudent can attend a ſeſſion of between ſix and ſeven months at this Univerſity at a ſmaller expence than 20l. The medium

expence

expence for a ſeſſion is 50l. Many ſtudents paſs the whole year here; attending both the ſummer and the winter Courſes of Lectures. The average allowances to gentlemen's ſons attending this Univerſity may be from 100l. to 300l. ſterling a year. The income of the profeſſor of anatomy may be about 1200 guineas each ſeſſion. The profeſſor of chemiſtry may have fees to the amount of about 700 guineas each ſeſſion. The profeſſors of Latin, Greek and moral philoſophy, three of the ableſt, the moſt unwearied, and the moſt ſucceſsful teachers in Europe, have, at an average, not more than 350 guineas each for their labours each ſeſſion. The fees of the profeſſor of logic may be of nearly the ſame annual amount.

Bankers, merchants, ſhip-maſters, and ſhop-keepers compoſe a large proportion of the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith. I ſhould ſuppoſe, that above 200,000l. ſterling of the total yearly income of theſe places may be the produce of their buſineſs and induſtry. Here are two incorporated banking-companies, the *Old Bank* and the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, and ſeveral private banking-houſes; the two moſt eminent of which are, that of Forbes, Hunter and Co. and that of Manſfield, Ramſay and Co. The merchants deal in corn, in wine, in timber, pitch, flax and hemp, in tea, ſugar, rum and other Weſt India produce, and in all the goods uſually imported from the Baltic. The ſhip-maſters ſail from Leith, in the coaſt trade, in the Baltic-trade, in the North Seas and Greenland Fiſhery, as alſo in the Weſt India and American trade. The merchants reſide rather at Leith than in Edinburgh. The ſhipping and the ſea-faring trade belonging to theſe places is conſiderable; and they have been much augmented ſince the completion of the canal which joins the Forth and Clyde has enabled the merchants of Glaſgow to carry on by the way of Leith their commercial intercourſe with the eaſt coaſt of England, and with the ports of Germany and the Baltic. Lead and caſt-iron in various uſeful forms are among the exports from Leith. Cotton-yarn and ſtuffs have, of late, been alſo exported from it in large quantities. Pit-coal is exported from the Forth to places on the north-eaſt coaſt. There has been, of late, a great exportation of herrings, herring-oil, and glaſs from this port. The ſhop-keepers are ſo numerous that, in the middle parts of the town, four-fifths of the houſes have their lower ſtories occupied as ſhops. The buſineſs of a ſhop-keeper is, in Edinburgh, as a capital to which there is a concourſe from all parts of the kingdom, more conſiderable than in any other town in the northern parts of the iſland. Many ſhop-keepers unite to a certain degree the character of importing merchants with that of retail-dealers, procuring, by large orders, from London, from Manchester, from Glaſgow, &c. thoſe goods which they are to ſell out in ſmall portions. Woollen-drapers, linen-drapers, mercers of ſilk and cotton goods, bookſellers and ſtationers, jewellers and watch-makers, dealers in hard-wares or utenſils of iron, tin, &c. grocers, glaſs men, &c. are ſome of the moſt conſiderable claſſes of ſhop-keepers in this town. It is not unfrequent for prudent and active men in this ſort of buſineſs, to accumulate fortunes of from 5000l. to 25,000l. ſterling. A capital of from 500l. to 2000l. is required to begin the buſineſs of a ſhop-keeper in a manner tolerably reputable. Fortunes of from 10,000l. to 60,000l. have been, in many inſtances, realized by merchants reſident in Edinburgh. Some bankers have acquired property to the amount of from 200,000l. to 300,000l.

The *artiſans and manufacturers* of Edinburgh and Leith, are alſo a very conſiderable body; and a large ſhare of the income of the inhabitants of this place depends on their induſtry.

At Leith are ſome glaſs-manufactures in a very flouriſhing condition, which, beſide ſupplying window-glaſs, bottles, drinking-glaſſes, &c. furniſh theſe articles likewiſe for a large exportation by ſea, and into all the ſurrounding interior country. Meſſrs. Biggar and ſome other gentlemen carry on here a conſiderable linen-manufacture. The manufacture of paper was carried on here, before the war, to conſiderable extent, and with great profit to the manufacturers. In the progreſs of the war, rags, which had been uſually procured, for the greater part, by importations from Germany, became ſo exceſſively dear, the wages of the workmen ſo high, the conſumption of printing-paper ſo ſmall, and the duties on this commodity ſo enormous, that the manufacture has been in conſequence greatly checked. There is reaſon to hope that, ſince peace is reſtored, it may ſoon flouriſh here infinitely more than in its beſt former proſperity. Ropes and canvas, eſpecially the former, are made in large quantity at Leith. Utenſils of caſt-iron are made here, on Leith-walk, in large quantities, and with the greateſt ſucceſs. Some cotton-works have been eſta-

bliſhed in the neighbourhood, the property of manufacturers living in Edinburgh. The buſineſs of building, though ſomewhat checked during the war, has ſtill continued to employ during the war a number of maſter-builders and many working-maſons. It muſt, almoſt immediately, begin to employ a great many more. Houſe-carpenters and cabinet-makers are numerous; and the value of their induſtry certainly ariſes to a great annual amount. Brewers and diſtillers perform much buſineſs with conſiderable capitals in Edinburgh, Leith, and their environs. The ale and ſpirits here prepared, are exported in large quantities to London and various other places. Leather and ſhoes, both for the conſumption of Edinburgh and for exportation, are made here; but there is an importation of leather and ſhoes from Yorkſhire, from Ruſſia, &c. One of the moſt elegant manufactures flouriſhing in this place, is that of coaches. The Scottiſh gentry and nobility have their carriages made chiefly in Edinburgh; and carriages built by the coach-makers of this place, are exported to Germany, Ruſſia, &c. Bricks and tobacco-pipes of clay are manufactured here: but no ſpirited attempts have been made to introduce the manufacture of any of the finer ſorts of earthen-ware. Hoſiery of all ſorts is manufactured in Edinburgh in great perfection, and with the greateſt ſucceſs. Clocks and watches are among the manufactures of this place: but I believe that the finer parts of the machinery are, for the moſt part, imported from London. The bakers are, of courſe, numerous in ſuch a town as Edinburgh. They are reputed to make the beſt bread that is to be eaten in either Scotland or England.

The butchers are likewiſe numerous; though there be but one fleſh-market, which ſtands contiguous to the North Bridge, for the uſe of the whole town of Edinburgh. Leith has, indeed, a fleſh-market of its own. Freſh vegetables of all ſorts, and in the greateſt abundance, are ſold in the paſſages leading into the Fleſh-market, and in moſt other parts of the town. There is a Meal-market, not exceedingly commodious, where oat-meal, flour, butter, cheeſe, and grain are ſold. Unleſs when extreme ſcarcity prevails, it is well ſupplied. In the Graſs-market, hay, corn, ſheep and horſes are, on certain days, put to ſale. Coffee-houſes are not numerous; but here are many taverns and ſmall public-houſes. In Edinburgh, as in every other part of this country, the Scots live much leſs in theſe houſes, than is common for the Engliſh. The hotels of Edinburgh are adapted to afford the moſt agreeable accommodation that is any where to be had for ſtrangers of rank and faſhion. The lodging-houſes are numerous; and are, in general, kept by people more reſpectable and honeſt, than one ſhould eaſily find elſwhere in that way of life. The inns are few and paultry. Chop-houſes, tap-rooms and other ſimilar places of reſort for eating, are rare in Edinburgh. A very large annual ſum is received in this town from the expenditure of merely paſſing viſitants of one or a few days.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to propoſe, through the medium of your Magazine, a Topographical Table, by which the ſtate of a place may, as I conceive, be determined with ſome accuracy, and which would admit of various uſeful compariſons. The ſort of table that has occurred to me is the form uſed under the Population-act, with the addition of columns for the following heads, or ſuch of them as may be choſen, with any others that may be thought proper—New Houſes—Houſes occupied by One Family—Houſes aſſeſſed to the Window and Houſe Duties—Inns and Alehouſes—Churches and Chapels—Diſſenters' Meeting Houſes—Charitable Inſtitutions—Perſons aſſeſſed to the Duty on Four and Two Wheel Carriages (in ſeparate diviſions)—Perſons aſſeſſed to the Tax for Male Servants—Profeſſional Men (enumerated in proper diviſions)—Bookſellers—Schools (ſubdivided)—Teachers of Arts indicative of opulence and luxury—Buſineſſes of the ſame Claſs (diſtinguiſhed by neceſſary diviſions)—Manufactories (under ſpecific heads). Tonnage of Shipping belonging to the Place (if a ſea-port)—Yearly Imports and Exports on an Average—Rental—Account of Poor's Rates—Perſons Aſſeſſed—Paupers (diſtinguiſhing their ſeveral kinds)—Amount of Aſſeſſed Taxes—Births and Deaths in a Year on an average—Agriculture, under ſuch heads as may admit of numerical ſtatement.

If this or ſome improved plan were to be adopted as a general meaſure, by authority, the real ſtate of the country, and of each place in particular, would be aſcertained, which I preſume muſt be a great deſideratum.

Your's, &c.

W. N.

Portſmouth, Oct. 8.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT *of the* GALVANIC DISCOVERY, *and of the* PUBLICATIONS *which have appeared on that* INTERESTING SUBJECT.

THE diſcovery of Mr. GALVANI is undoubtedly one of the moſt important that has ever been made in the ample field of natural philoſophy, and, from the extenſive views which it opens to the inquiries of naturaliſts, it ſeems to deſerve their utmoſt attention. Although we may ſuppoſe the principal works on that intereſting ſubject to be known to profeſſional naturaliſts, yet it may not be improper to give an account of all the tranſactions on that moſt important phenomenon to the public at large, which, however, we purpoſe to be merely hiſtorical, becauſe it would be unjuſt to criticiſe the more early theories and hypotheſes relating to that object, guided by the late diſcoveries with which it has ſince been enlightened.

The firſt traces towards this diſcovery is found in the following book, where, however, it was overlooked, and ſoon buried in oblivion.

SULZER's *Theorie der angenehmen und unangenehmen Empfindungen*—i. e. Theory of agreeable and diſagreeable Senſations, tranſlated from the French into German, under the direction of the author, with additional remarks in *Sammlung vermiſchter Schriften zur Beförderung der ſchönen Wiſſenſchaften*—i. e. Collection of Miſcellaneous Writings for the Improvement of *Belles-lettres* and of Fine Arts, Vol. 5, No. 1, Berlin, 1762, and alſo in *J. G. Sulzer's vermiſchte Schriften*—i. e. Miſcellaneous Writings, Leipzic, 1773. "When two pieces of metal (ſays Mr. Sulzer), one of lead and the other of ſilver, are thus joined together, that their edges make one ſurface, a certain ſenſation will be produced on applying it to the tongue, which comes near to the taſte of martial vitriol, whereas each piece by itſelf betrays not the leaſt traces of that taſte. It is not improbable (he continues) but that by the combination of the two metals, a ſolution of either of them may have been produced, in conſequence of which, the diſſolved particles penetrate into the tongue, or we may conjecture, that the combination of theſe metals occaſions a trembling motion in their reſpective particles, which, exciting the nerves of the tongue, cauſes that particular ſenſation." This hint, however, ſeems to have been diſregarded, till Galvani publiſhed the following work:—

Aloyſii Galvani de viribus electricitatis in motu muſculari commentarius, 1791, p. 58. 4to. Bologna, for the Inſtitute of Sciences; which was ſoon followed by other publications relating to animal electricity, viz.

Lettera del Dottore Euſebio Valli ſull' Elettricità Animale ad un ſuo amico, Pavia, 1792, p. 15, 4to.

Memoria ſul' Elettricità Animale, inſerité nell Giornale Fiſico-medico del Sigr. Brugnatelli—i. e. Memoir on Animal Electricity, inſerted in the Phyſical and Medical Journal of Mr. Brugnatelli, Pavia, 1792, p. 147-8.

A. Galvani Abhandlung über die Kräfte der thieriſchen Electricität auf die Bewegung der Muſchkeln, &c.—i. e. Treatiſe on the Effects of Animal Electricity on the Muſcles, together with ſome Writings of Meſſrs. Valli, Carminati, and Volta, on the ſame ſubject, a tranſlation, edited by Dr. J. Meyr, with 4 plates, 1793, p. 183, Prague, for Calve, 8vo.

Schriften über die thieriſche Electricität—i. e. Memoirs on Animal Electricity, by Dr. Alexander Volta, tranſlated from the Italian by Dr. J. Meyer, 1793, p. 144, Prague, for Calve, 8vo.

The work of the celebrated Galvani is divided into four parts; the *firſt* of which treats of the effect of electricity, which is produced by art; the *ſecond*, of the action of atmoſpherical electricity; the *third*, of the effect of what he calls animal electricity; and the *fourth*, contains ſome conjectures and concluſions. But he confeſſes, with an ingenuonſneſs which always attends true merit, how much of his diſcovery is owing to accident, and he never diſſembles the falſe concluſions to which he was miſled by the firſt view of each new phenomenon.

Whilſt Mr. Galvani was diſſecting a frog on a table, whereon accidentally ſtood an electrical machine, one of his pupils happened to touch the *nervus cruralis* of the frog with the point of the diſſecting-knife, upon which immediately the muſcles of all the members were convulſively contracted. Another ſtanding by thought to have obſerved, that this phenomenon took place when a ſpark was drawn from the conductor of the machine; an idea which was afterwards confirmed. For on touching the ſame nerve of another frog, and likewiſe pricking it, in order to aſſure himſelf, whether it was owing to his having accidentally wounded the nerve, without drawing a ſpark at the ſame time, not any motion enſued; but if the nerve was touched with the point of the knife at the time when he had ordered a

ſpark to be taken from the machine, the ſame phenomenon appeared again. On repeating the experiment with the ſame knife, the motions were ſometimes ſtronger, ſometimes weaker, and ſometimes diſappeared entirely, which was found to ariſe from the manner in which he happened to hold the knife, becauſe, when he held the handle, which was of bone, the animal remained motionleſs, but as ſoon as he touched the metallic part, the contractions were immediately produced. In order to determine whether this phenomenon did depend on the idioelectric nature of the dry bone, or on the conducting property of the metal, Mr. Galvani changed the knife for a clean glaſs tube, and for an iron cylinder, but the above phenomenon never appeared on applying the glaſs tube to the nerve, even when very ſtrong ſparks were drawn, whereas it was immediately produced by the leaſt ſpark on applying the iron cylinder. Thus Mr. Galvani found it confirmed, that for producing the above phenomenon the contact of a conducting body with the nerve was requiſite. When the iron cylinder was applied to the nerve, without being held by the hand of any body, the drawn ſpark occaſioned no motion, whereas the contraction came on when, inſtead of the cylinder, he took a long iron wire, ſo that a certain length and extenſion of the conducting body ſeemed to be required for effecting the above phenomenon. Theſe conducting bodies were called by Mr. Galvani nervous conductors. The experiment likewiſe ſucceeded at a diſtance, by very long inſulated conductors, in animals prepared for that purpoſe, particularly when a conducting tube was hung at the feet of the frog, communicating with the floor; theſe conductors he diſtinguiſhed by the name of muſcular conductors.—After having made a great number of experiments in a different manner, viz. by interrupting the free courſe of electricity, by coating the nervous conductors to their ends, with an electric ſubſtance, and by applying negative electricity, the electrophor, &c. the effect of atmoſpherical electricity on mulcular motion remained to be examined. To this end he raiſed a long and proper conductor, which was inſulated, on the roof of a houſe, from which frogs, or the legs of warm-blooded animals, were hung by the nerves; another conductor being attached to their feet went into the water of a well. As ſoon as it began to lighten, the muſcles were ſeized with violent and repeated contractions, which, like the lightning, preceded the thunder; theſe contractions did even enſue when no muſcular conductor had been applied, and the nervous conductor was not inſulated. They were even obſerved when the conductor was raiſed on lower places, and in gloomy weather. The experiments ſucceeded with dead animals as well as with living, but the mere lightning, without thunder, produced no movements.

Theſe curious experiments happened to give riſe to the proper Galvanic diſcovery. Mr. Galvani being curious to know what effect atmoſpherical electricity might have in quiet and clear weather, he ſuſpended ſome frogs on metal hooks, fixed in the ſpine of the back, from the iron-rails of his garden, and he obſerved thoſe contractions, not only when it lightened, but alſo in clear and quiet weather. At firſt he thought that the cauſes of theſe contractions might ariſe from changes in the electricity of the atmoſphere, but upon a more minute examination he found, that on bending the hook with which the ſpinal-marrow was perforated, towards the iron-rails, in order to ſee whether muſcular-motion might be thus produced, and whether any difference or change in the ſtate of atmoſpherical electricity would manifeſt itſelf, he began to conceive, that the contractions did not relate to this ſtate of the atmoſphere. Having, however, only ſeen theſe contractions take place in open air, he was, notwithſtanding, inclined to aſcribe them to the atmoſpherical electricity, which running over into the animal, may there be accumulated, and he imagined, that hence it might be vehemently diſcharged at the contact of the hook with the iron-rail, but he was ſoon undeceived. Having placed a frog upon an iron-plate in his room, he happened to preſs it againſt the plate with his diſſecting forceps, whereon immediately the contractions took place. The experiment ſucceeded with all metals, but never on employing non-conducting ſubſtances. Induced by theſe experiments, our author began to ſuſpect the animal to poſſeſs an electricity of its own, a conjecture which appeared to him to be confirmed by the phenomena of a circulation from the nerves to the muſcles, ſimilar to that taking place in the Leyden phial. For on holding a frog that had been previouſly prepared for the experiment, by a hook fixed in the ſpine of the back, with one hand, ſo as to let the feet reach a ſmall ſilver cup, and on touching the cup with the other hand, by means of a metallic body, the animal fell into violent convulſions. If one perſon

ſon held the prepared frog, while another touched the cup, no movements were excited, but they did immediately enſue when both took hold of another. If both laid hold of a glaſs tube, the contractions were likewiſe not excited, but they came on when they took an iron cylinder inſtead of the glaſs tube. The inveſtigation of this ſubject was farther proſecuted by a ſeries of experiments. He firſt placed a frog on an electric-plate, and touched the animal ſometimes with a conducting arch of iron, ſometimes with an arch that was but for a part electrical, ſo that he brought one arm in contact with the copper-hook, which ſecured the animal, the other arm to the femoral muſcles; the movements were produced in the firſt experiment, but in the other the animal remained motionleſs. Hence he concluded, that the motions proceeding on the iron-plate had been owing to a ſimilar arch repreſented by that plate. He likewiſe found, that different metals, joined together in a different manner, were the moſt efficient, but above all ſilver. The experiment ſucceeded under water quite as well as in open air. It ſurpriſed Mr. Galvani, that, if the hook faſtened in the ſpinal-marrow was touched, the water replacing the conducting arch would excite contractions in the animal, which did not enſue on the experiment being made under oil. Our author thought himſelf now entitled to aſſert, that there is in the animal a double electricity, oppoſite to one another, the one in the muſcles, the other in the nerves, or both at the ſame time in either of them. In order to aſcertain this circumſtance, he coated the nerve or the ſpine of the back with tin-foil, by which he found the motions to be extremely increaſed. The contractions, however, proceeded leſs vigorouſly by coating the muſcle. If a part of the nerve as well as of the muſcle was coated with a non-conducting ſubſtance, as ſilk, or pitch diſſolved in oil, no contractions were excited, even on applying the conducting arch. Mr. Galvani alſo obſerved, that this animal electricity, as it was ſtyled by him, opens itſelf an eaſy paſſage through ſome conducting ſolid bodies, whereas through others it paſſes with more difficulty; but the beſt conductor of this electricity is water, while oils deſtroy the phenomena of this matter. To the conducting property of water the author was inclined to aſcribe the fact, that, having coated the ſpinal-marrow, and ſeparated the lower extremities, he only obſerved contractions in the leg that was touched, which were, however, communicated to the other as ſoon as he had brought both in contact with each other. Mr. Galvani proves next, in the moſt convincing manner, that the contractions are nowiſe excited by mechanical ſtimuli, as was firſt ſuppoſed by others. He alſo obſerved the contractions to ſucceed leſs vigorouſly when the muſcles were placed on a glaſs-panel, and the ſpinal-marrow on an electric-plate; but they became ſtronger after having changed that ſituation: moſt violently, however, they were excited when the legs as well as the ſpinal-marrow were placed on coated glaſs-panels, particularly on giving them ſome electrical ſtrokes. When the nerves were entirely ſeparated from the ſurrounding parts, the contractions did conſiderably increaſe. The experiments ſucceeded equally well with warm-blooded and with cold-blooded animals. The contractions being diminiſhed, were reſtored to their former vigour after a time of reſt had been allowed.

We muſt acquieſce in mentioning only the conjectures and concluſions which the author has drawn from his diſcovery, without farther entering into the ſubtle arguments he has brought forth in ſupport of his ideas. The concluſions he builds on the facts related by him are as follow:—Animals are endued with a peculiar electricity, to which he gives the appellation of *animal electricity*, and which he thinks to be contained in moſt animal parts, chiefly, however, manifeſting itſelf in the muſcles and nerves. It ſeems to be ſecerned in the brain from the blood, whence it is communicated through the nerves to the different parts of the body, but it appears to reſide chiefly in the muſcles. A muſcular fibre is ſimilar to a ſmall Leyden phial, and the nerve repreſents the conductor of the phial, and conſequently the whole muſcular ſubſtance is to be conſidered as a number of Leyden phials. The external ſurface of the muſcle poſſeſſes negative, the internal ſubſtance poſitive, electricity. The interior of nerves is compoſed of a matter capable of conducting electricity, while the exterior prevents, by the oily coating, its effuſion and diſperſion. Muſcular motions proceed, when the electric fluid is conducted from the interior of the muſcle into the nerve, whence it is brought back again to the muſcle, either through the external fluid of the nerves or through the membranes and the adjacent parts, as it were through an arch, ſo that, according to the laws of equilibrium, the ſame quantity may be united in the negative electric

part

part of the muſcular fibre, which iſſued by means of the ſtimulus in the nerves from the poſitive electrical part. Dr. Euſebius Valli relates, in his Memoir on Animal Electricity, a ſeries of thirty-two experiments, by which he particularly endeavours to determine the effects of tobacco and opium on Galvaniſm, but he found theſe ſubſtances, as well as other poiſons, to have no action on the electrical principle; the gaſſes, however, do violently affect it.

Journal de Phyſique, T. XLI. — GREN's *Journal der Phyſik, T. VI.* In a letter of Mr. BOSSANO CARMINATI to Mr. Galvani, the following notice is given of the reſults of Mr. Volta's experiments:—"Prepared frogs, whoſe ſpinal-marrow, and part of the nerves, are coated with metallic plates, may be uſed as the moſt ſenſible electrometers.—The negative and not the poſitive electricity is ſeated in the nerves."—Mr. Volta deſcribes the experiment from which he has drawn that concluſion in a letter to Dr. Boronio. "Not being able to trace the nature of this very weak electricity by means of the moſt ſenſible electrometer, I proceeded in another manner. I called to mind that two phials being brought in contact with each other by their ſynonymous electric ſurfaces, do not diſcharge themſelves, which, however, is the caſe as ſoon as they touch each other with their oppoſite electrical points; and I thought it, therefore, not indifferent whether I applied the internal coating of a weakly charged phial to the muſcle or to the nerve. On making a ſeries of experiments according to this idea, I have frequently obſerved, that on applying the poſitive ſurface of a phial to the nerve, $\frac{5}{100}$ or $\frac{6}{100}$° of the electrometer did ſuffice for producing contractions in a frog, whereas hardly from $\frac{20}{100}$ to $\frac{30}{100}$° were ſufficient for the ſame purpoſe, when the poſitive ſurface of the Leyden phial was brought in contact with the muſcle, and the negative ſurface with the nerve. Thence we may conclude, that a negative electricity is imparted by nature to the nerve, and a poſitive electricity to the muſcles." Mr. Galvani, in reply to this, writes in a letter addreſſed to Mr. Carminati, as follows:—"Might we not think it probable that, in the caſe where the head of the Leyden phial was brought in combination with the nerve, the convulſions might have entirely, or for the moſt part, been owing to the electrical matter having penetrated from the internal coating of the phial into the nerve, and thence into the internal ſurface of the muſcular fibre? For though, according to my hypotheſis, a plus of electricity exiſts in the head of the phial as well as in the interior of the muſcular ſubſtance, both electricities are moſt probably efficient in the ſame degree of force, and it is moſt likely, that the weak natural electricity of the nerves is overcome by the ſtronger efficient electricity. We may therefore aſſert, that a part of the poſitive electricity of the phial penetrates into the internal ſubſtance of the muſcles, by means of the conducting ſubſtance of the nerves, where, being aſſimilated to their natural electricity, it occaſions a diſcharge, which is not produced by a proceſs of the animal machine, but effected by the Leyden phial in the hands of the experimentator.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

INSTRUCTIONS *by the celebrated* ABBE BARTHELEMY, *to* M. HOUEL*, *reſpecting his* JOURNEY *to* NAPLES *and* SICILY.

IN the tour which you, Sir, are about to undertake through Sicily and Greece, you may have frequent opportunities of collecting medals for the King's Cabinet. It is on this account that I beg leave to ſubjoin ſome obſervations, which may aſſiſt you in making theſe purchaſes.

I ſuppoſe you at Naples.—I will paſs over in ſilence the towns of Herculaneum, Pompeium, &c. where you will be guided by the ſuperior knowledge of M. l'Abbé Galiani; M. Hamilton†, whom you will alſo meet at Naples, will aſſiſt you with any correct plans which h. may have taken of the antiquities of Sicily.

If you ſhould have a draughtſman with you, he might frequently viſit the excavations of Pompeium, and either from memory, or without being perceived, make ſketches of the ſtreet, and of ſome of the buildings which have been diſcovered.

I beg you will urge the eager expecta-

---

* This artiſt was at that time painter to the King; he publiſhed at his return, "A Picturesque Tour in the Iſlands of Sicily, Malta, and the Lipari, during the Years 1783, 84, 85, and 87, printed in 4 vols. *folio*. The plates are in aquatint, which fades very quickly, and greatly fatigues the ſight when the impreſſions are half effaced.

† Sir William Hamilton, K. B.

tion

tion which every one feels for the publication of the manuſcripts found at Herculaneum. Of the original number, which conſiſted of from five to ſix hundred, two or three only have been unrolled*; the reſt are ſhamefully neglected: and yet they are the moſt valuable of any diſcoveries which have already been made or can be expected. This negligence, which would have aſtoniſhed the Goths, is the more incomprehenſible, as Naples contains a ſufficient number, both of idle Monks to unrol theſe manuſcripts, and of learned men to decypher and publiſh them.

If you go to Rhegium by land, you will traverſe the ancient country of the Lucani and the Brutii. If you ſhould meet with any Greek medals, I beg you will take them, and you may give for them two or three times their weight, if they are of either gold or ſilver.

Thoſe in bronze, with the word BPETTIΩN, were ſtruck by the Brutii; thoſe of the Lucani, ΛOYKANΩN, are more ſcarce.

I know of no antiquities at Reggio†; but ſilver medals are here to be met with, bearing the Greek name of the city, RECI (*Regi*), or RECINON (*Rheginon.*)

Meſſina contains few or no antiquities. The ancient ſilver medals with the name ΔANCLE‡, are rather ſcarce, and worth from ten to twelve times their weight.

M. le Baron de Riedezel mentions a cabinet of medals, which is in the poſſeſſion of M. le Prince de Sperlinga: theſe collections are to be found in many towns in Sicily. If you meet with any I requeſt you will inquire, without appearing too eager about them, whether the poſſeſſor is willing to diſpoſe of them; what price he requires, and whether he will give a catalogue of the collection. In the event of his not chuſing to ſell them, it would be uſeful to have a catalogue, merely of the gold and ſilver medals of the different kings and towns of Sicily. If you cannot procure this catalogue, I ſhall be content with a general account of the principal medals of theſe kings and towns.

The towns of Miletium, Tindaria, Himera, and the Thermæ of Himera, which contains ſome warm baths, formerly occupied the coaſt from Meſſina to Palermo. If you ſhould land on this coaſt, and the peaſants ſhould offer you any medals, of any kind of metal, I beg you will take them, provided they are Greek.

Palermo—In this city you will ſee Doctor Tardia, to whom I lately ſent ſome corrections and additions taken from a manuſcript in the King's Library, for the new edition which he is preparing of the Ancient Conſtitutions of Sicily*. I have alſo ſent to him a note of the medals which are deficient in the King's Cabinet. You will oblige me by taking charge of any which he may commit to your care. The Jeſuits of Palermo had a ſucceſſion of Sicilian medals. What is become of them?

Segeſta — Baron de Riedezel, after having left Palermo, arrived at the Ruins of Segeſta, which conſiſt merely of the remains of a very ancient Temple of the Doric Order. M. Dorville has given a drawing of this Temple †, but he has not informed us of the dimenſions of its various parts, as Deſgodets has done of the Antiquities of Rome, and the Engliſh of thoſe of Palmyra, of Balbec, and of Greece. Your draughtſman might dedicate a day to the taking the exact dimenſions as well of the general outline as of the ſeparate parts of this building.

In addition to theſe remains of antiquity, Fazello ‡ pretends, that there is in the town itſelf an old temple, at preſent conſecrated to the Bleſſed Virgin.

Some medals of Segeſta bear Greek inſcriptions: theſe, when of ſilver, are worth

---

* Theſe manuſcripts, according to the cuſtom of the ancients, were in large rolls, and though burnt by the lava which buried the famous city of Herculaneum, were yet, when diſcovered, not ſo completely deſtroyed but that, with very great care, they could be unrolled, and being placed on a light ground, the characters became legible.—(*Editor's Note.*)

† Joſ. Moriſano publiſhed, in 1770, ten inſcriptions found in Rhegium, but they afford little information, and are not very ancient.

‡ This town bore the name of Zanell, before the Meſſenians, driven from Peloponneſus by the Lacedæmonians, eſtabliſhed themſelves there. M. Schiavo has publiſhed ſome inſcriptions found in this city. In ſpeaking of the Ancient Meſſina we ſhould always ſay, in conformity with the Doric pronunciation, and with the orthography of the medals, *Meſſana.*

* Barthelemy ſent alſo ſome extracts from Novarii, upon Sicily, reſpecting the hiſtory of that iſland, which the learned Cauſſin extracted at his requeſt, and which have been printed in the "Recueil des écrivains Arabes," publiſhed at Palermo in 1790, by M. Gregorio.

† Sicula, tom. 1, page 54.

‡ De Rebus Siculis, lib. vii. page 142.

rocuring

procuring for the double or triple of their weight, and for from five to ſix times their weight when they are of gold. The inſcriptions ſhould be nearly this, ECΕΣΤΑΞΙΒ; ſometimes it is deficient in ſome of the letters, ſometimes they are reverſed. Theſe medals generally repreſent a head on one ſide, and a dog on the reverſe.

Drepanum or *Trapani*—Some veſtiges of antiquities are diſcoverable upon Mount Erix, ſix miles diſtant from Trapani, but they do not appear to be of any importance.

Phœnician Medals are found between Palermo and Agrigentum. As this coaſt was occupied by the Phœnicians for a conſiderable length of time, and ſince them by the Carthaginians, I am particularly anxious to procure antiquities of this deſcription, as they are becoming very ſcarce. If chance ſhould throw any of theſe medals into your hands, I beg you will take them, and at the ſame time inform yourſelf in what particular ſpot they have been found; but as it is poſſible that you may have ſome Arabic medals brought to you, which are of no importance to me, it is neceſſary I ſhould inform you how to diſtinguiſh them.

1. The Arabic medals in gold and in ſilver are very thin and light. Thoſe of the Phœnicians are thicker, and when they are of the ſize of a ſhilling, their thickneſs is nearly that of a half-crown-piece: the price is always nearly the ſame. Thoſe of bronze have only one or two letters, and are of but little value; thoſe of ſilver contain one, two, or three words, and are worth four or five times their weight. If you ſhould meet with any of gold, having the ſame number of words, the price ſhould be relatively the ſame.

2. The letters on the Arabic medals are joined, thoſe on the Phœnician are ſeparated.

3. I annex a plate of Phœnician medallions in ſilver, formerly ſtruck in Sicily, which will ſerve as a ſpecimen. Medals of this ſize are called medallions. If by chance you ſhould meet with that of No. 3, pl. 1. which bears on the ſide repreſenting Victory and the Horſe the Greek word ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ (*Dionyſiou*) of *Dionyſius*, King of Syracuſe; I would wiſh you to give three or four Louis for it: the others are worth three or four times their weight.

Baron de Riedezel * mentions a ſmall iſland, ſituated between Trapani and Marſanna, bearing at preſent the name Saint Pantaleon, which is ſaid to be the ancient Motya, where, according to Thucydides, the Phœnicians *built a town*. I wiſh to be informed whether any Phœnician medals are found there, and of what kind they are.

Selinus—Twelve miles to the eaſtward of Mazara, are the Ruins of Selinus, where you will find the magnificent remains of the three temples of which Dorville has contented himſelf with giving the plans. Your draughtſman might make ſome more accurate plans, containing the dimenſions of the whole, and of the ſeparate parts. Theſe ruins richly deſerve the attention of architects. Fazello mentions having ſeen three quarries in the neighbourhood, from which the ſtones have been taken, and where there are ſtill to be ſeen columns half carved in the rock: one quarry is ſituated near the river, at two miles diſtance from the town; another four miles to the northward, in a place named *Bugilifer*; the third in a place called *Ramunura*, ſix miles to the weſtward. Theſe quarries ſtill retain the name of *Latomiæ*.

Silver medallions and medals are found at Selinus, with this inſcription, ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ (*Selinontion*) of the Selinontians.

Sciacca—In proceeding along the coaſt you will arrive at Sciacca, formerly Thermæ Selemtinæ, on account of its containing various baths. Fazello† mentions one of theſe baths in the form of a cave, where are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of the benches placed for the convenience of the bathers. He adds, that above theſe benches there are ſome letters, conſiderably effaced, which have not as yet been decyphered, and which are not in any known language. Perhaps they are Phœnician! Baron de Riedezel ‡ ſays they are Greek characters: but this wants confirmation.

Agrigentum, or Girgenti—Here your draughtſman will have ample ſcope for exerciſing his talents, more eſpecially if he underſtands architecture. I would recommend your taking the plates of the Ruins of Girgenti out of the "*Antichita Siciliana*, by Father Pancrace, a Theatin the firſt part of which was printed at Naples in 1751, but met with ſo little ſucceſs that the author relinquiſhed his intention of continuing the work. I donot know what is become of his other drawings.

* Voyage en Sicile et dans la Grande Grèce, page 23.

* Sicula, page 70, 71.

† De Reb. Sic. page 129.

‡ Voyage en Sicile, &c. page 30.

ings. Thoſe, however, of Girgenti, although very imperfect, will be of ſome aſſiſtance to you, when you are on the ſpot, as will thoſe alſo which you will find in Dorville's work *.

Baron de Riedezel † mentions an inſcription to be ſeen in the Market-place, and "*which*," he ſays, "*is in a barbarous language*." It is in the Arabic or the Phœnician. If the account is true, of its having been taken from the Temple of Olympian Jupiter, the language is probably the Phœnician; and in that caſe I intreat you will make a correct copy of it; and if a caſt from it can be procured and ſent to me by ſome ſafe conveyance, I ſhall be highly gratified. Not only will the Biſhop of Girgenti inform you reſpecting the language of this inſcription, but the rules which I have already had occaſion to mention will enable you to determine this point yourſelf. If the letters are joined, it is Arabic; if they are ſeparated, and nearly reſembling thoſe on the medals, it is Phœnician.

"This Biſhop of Girgenti," we are informed by Baron de Riedezel ‡ "has a collection of medals of the Roman Emperors." I am not anxious about theſe, but he proceeds—"Among the Greek medals are thoſe of the ancient towns of Sicily, in ſilver, with a conſiderable number of Carthaginian medals in gold." Theſe I ſhould moſt particularly wiſh to obtain. If the Biſhop is willing to diſpoſe of them, they would undoubtedly be a valuable acquiſition to the King's cabinet. Firſt, the ſilver medals are worth four or five times their weight; thoſe of gold, the ſame, provided they have Phœnician letters, and that they contain more than one of ſuch letters; for if they repreſent merely a Horſe or a Palm-tree, they are worth little more than their weight. If the Biſhop is unwilling to part with theſe medals, I ſhould wiſh to obtain an exact deſcription of them, and moſt particularly of the Carthaginian medals of gold. In caſe he does not chooſe to diſpoſe of theſe medals ſeparate from the reſt of the collection, I ſhould wiſh to have an account of the whole, and to be informed what value he ſets upon it.

Malta—If you ſhould go to Malta from Girgenti, I requeſt you will collect all the bronze medals which are frequently found there, and which contain theſe three letters ϟϞΦ. If they are in good preſervation they are worth eight or ten-pence. Enquire whether they are found at Malta or at Goza.

You will find here the ſame Phœnician inſcription on two Marble Altars, a caſt of which I have got, and have decyphered. Le Chanoine Agio will inform you whether any Phœnician inſcriptions have been lately diſcovered, and he will give you copies of all thoſe which he has collected.

You may alſo addreſs yourſelf to one of our foreign members, named M. de Ciantar, ſhould he be ſtill living, which I think doubtful, as it is now ten years ſince he has been heard of at the Academy.

Phintias and *Gela*—Beyond Agrigentum, and proceeding to the eaſtward, are Alicata, Terranova, &c. where Phintias, Gela, &c. formerly ſtood. Dorville has been as far as to the ſpot where Gela is ſuppoſed to have been ſituated, but has not diſcovered any remains. From thence he purſued his route by land. Baron de Riedezel went from Malta to Syracuſe. I am ignorant whether any diſcoveries are to be expected in coaſting from Girgenti to Syracuſe.

Syracuſe—I will not trouble you with any obſervations reſpecting this town: your draughſman will be able to judge for himſelf what antiquities will merit your attention, and of ſome of which you will find incorrect engravings in Dorville's work. You may give three or four times their weight for the medals which bear the name of ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ (*Syracoſiorum*), particularly thoſe of gold and of ſilver. This inſtruction equally applies to thoſe of the town of Leontium, near Catana *.

Catana—Prince Biſcari has a fine ſucceſſion of Sicilian medals. You cannot with any propriety aſk him to part with them, but he may have ſome duplicates which he would perhaps be glad to exchange for thoſe medals of which he is not poſſeſſed.

Tauromínium—The antiquities of this town, as well as thoſe of Catana, are to be found in Dorville's work, but always with the ſame defect, very inaccurate and unſatisfactory in the dimenſions.

There do not appear to be many antiquities

* Sicula, page 97, 99, 107.
† Voyage en Sicile, &c. page 38.
‡ Voyage en Sicile, &c. page 56.

* Barthelemy, in that part of his Paleography which he has left in manuſcript, has entered into equally curious and correct details relative to the Numiſmatical Hiſtory of Syracuſe, and all the ancient towns of Magna Græcia and Sicily.

tiquities remaining on the coaſt between Rhegium and Tarentum, although it was formerly entirely occupied by celebrated towns: but medals are to be found on this coaſt. For inſtance, you will probably meet with ſome medals of the Epizephyrian Locrians, in the neighbourhood of Gierani. Theſe medals are ſilver, and of the ſize of a ſixpence, but rather thicker. The generality of them repreſent the head of Jupiter on one ſide, and on the reverſe an eagle holding a hare in its talons, with this word ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, the name of the people.

I ſhould wiſh to be informed whether any medals have been found in this part of the country, of the ſame metal and of the ſame ſize, which, without the name of the Locrians, repreſent on one ſide the head of Minerva, and a winged horſe on the other; the price of theſe is two or three times their weight.

Caulonia—Baron de Riedezel* places the ancient town of Caulonia on the ſpot where Squillaci now ſtands. According to M. Danville it was ſituated on this ſide. However, it is certain that Caulonian medals are found in the neighbourhood of Squillaci—they are of ſilver. The moſt ancient are large and thin; the others are in general ſmaller and thicker. They repreſent a ſtag, and a naked figure holding a branch, with this word ΚΑΥΛΟΝΙΑΤΑΝ, (*Kauloniatan*) either at full length or contracted. The figures on one ſide of the moſt ancient are indented. I give you a ſpecimen of theſe medals.

Cape Collona; or, *The Promontory of Lacinium*—It was on this Promontory that the celebrated Temple of Juno Lacinia was built, of which Baron de Riedezel † informs us there are ſtill very conſiderable remains.

It was in this Temple, according to Livy ‡, that Hannibal cauſed an Altar to be placed, with an inſcription in the Greek and in the Punic languages, containing the detail of his exploits. I do not imagine that the Romans have been generous enough to ſpare this monument; however, I do moſt earneſtly beg and intreat you to ſearch both in the Temple and its environs. The diſcovery of this inſcription would be of the utmoſt importance to the progreſs of Punic and Phœnician literature.

In this neighbourhood you may poſſibly meet with ſome medals of Crotona. They repreſent a tripod and an eagle, one or other ſometimes indented, with this beginning of a word ΚΡΟΤ (*Krot*) or ΚΡΟ (*Kro*): price, two or three times their weight. They frequently bear the head of Apollo or of ſome other divinity.

Sometimes the name of Crotona is at full length; if you ſhould meet with any of gold, they are worth two or three times their weight.

Sybaris—On the bay of Tarentum, near Corigliano, is ſituated the town of Sybaris, of which we have ſome ſilver medals, reſembling thoſe in the annexed drawing. I ſhould be glad to procure ſome, whether they are preciſely the ſame as thoſe, or varying in the letters or in the ſize *.

Thurium—At a ſmall diſtance from Sybaris ſtood Thurium. Here you will find ſilver medals, repreſenting on one ſide the head of Pallas, and on the other a bull, with this word ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ; price, about double their weight.

Siris and *Heraclea*—A little further on the coaſt are ſituated Siris and Heraclea, with ſome of whoſe ſilver medals we are acquainted. They are of the ſame value with thoſe of Thurium. All the Greek medals which are found in this diſtrict are in general worth procuring; as are thoſe which have one ſide indented. Thoſe of Heraclea moſt commonly repreſent the head of Apollo or of Pallas, and the combat of Hercules with the Lion.

Metapontum—The medals of this town generally repreſent an ear of corn on one ſide, and a head of Mars or Ceres on the reverſe. They are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the word META.—Same price.

Tarentum—The ſilver medals of Tarentum are by no means ſcarce. They bear the word ΤΑΡΑΣ (*Taras*); they are worth double their weight. Thoſe of gold have the word ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΑΝ: they are more ſcarce; you may give for them two or three times their weight.

A great number of medals are to be met with, according to Riedezel †, at the village of Martanna, ſituated between Otranto and Brunduſium. If they are Greek, I beg you will procure ſome, and be very exact reſpecting the places in which they have been found. Our German traveller informs us, that at Lecce, the Palmyri-family poſſeſs ſeveral medals. I have only to repeat my requeſt. You muſt ſee whether thoſe are Greek medals,

* Voyage en Sicile, page 184.
† Voyage en Sicile, page 186.
‡ Lib. xxviii. cap. 46.

* Vide Acad. des Inſc. T. xxvi. page 546.
† Voyage en Sicile, page 219.

and

and whether the poſſeſſors are willing to part with them;—the price of thoſe of god and ſilver is two or three times their weight.

Brunduſium—Two of the inhabitants poſſeſs ſome medals—the ſame requeſt—the ſame queſtions—the ſame price—the ſame offer for the duplicates, if you cannot obtain any others.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE *of* FORESTALLING, &c.

[*Continued from page* 205.]

BEFORE I proceed to examples, I ſhall lay down three other maxims relating to the commerce in proviſions, and add ſome previous and explanatory reaſoning. Theſe maxims, and thoſe which you have inſerted in your Magazine for September, will be opened by the ſame reaſoning, and confirmed by the ſame examples.

1. No monopoly of any article of general uſe can be made but by the whole ſtrength of the community; that is, by the interference of Government.

2. When undue quantities of any article of general uſe are kept back, the certain conſequence to the public is, a lower average price, and to the hoarder loſs*.

3. The average price of every thing is ſet, not by the ſeller, but always by the wants of the buyer, conjointly with the quantum of produce. The wants of the buyer regulate conſumption; and the balance between conſumption and produce is price.

The man who travels about the country, and buys of the farmers poultry to carry to market, is called a higler, and, it is agreed, does no harm. But, if the ſame man meets the ſame farmers on their way to market, and *then* buys their poultry, he is called a foreſtaller, and puniſhed for preventing the farmers from going the whole way. If he is to be puniſhed at all, it ſhould be for not being more alert, and for ſuffering them to go ſo far. The good that he has done is but a part of the good that he might have done. He has ſaved but a part of the time of the farmers, when he might have ſaved the whole. The evil that he is accuſed of doing is, that he has raiſed the price of the poultry at the market: for, that the price muſt be higher in proportion to the profit made by the foreſtaller. The contrary is the truth. The foreſtaller can afford to ſell the poultry for leſs than the farmers could have afforded if they had gone on to the market: for the foreſtaller, like the higler, has ſpent the time of one; the farmers muſt have waſted the time of more, perhaps of many more, than one. If the foreſtaller has ſold the poultry at the ſame price as, or even at a higher price than, that at which the farmers would have ſold them, the public, in the firſt caſe is, in the ſecond caſe may be, ultimately benefited; becauſe, whatever abridges the farmer's labour, is an advantage to the public. The price of any produce is, other circumſtances being the ſame, in proportion to the time conſumed in producing it. Each individual farmer valued the time ſaved, at more than the difference between the ſum at which he ſold to the foreſtaller, and the ſum at which he might have ſold at the market. But what reaſon is there for ſuppoſing that the farmer would have ſold at the market for leſs than the foreſtaller? None, but that he is in haſte to return home. Yet the foes to foreſtalling will hardly allow, that they wiſh to make proviſions cheap by diſtreſſing the farmer in point of *time*.

A ſmall farmer muſt make up his rent ſoon after Michaelmas, and is obliged to ſell all, or an undue quantity, of his corn. The corn-dealer buys it, 1ſt at the farmer's houſe, though this is not penal, unleſs, in the opinion of the interpreters of the common law, he ſhould happen to buy too much; yet it raiſes an outcry, and is not pardoned like buying poultry 2dly, or in the way to market, which is foreſtalling; 3dly, or in the market, and, if he ſells any part of it again on the ſame day, it is regrating, and regarded by many as the moſt enormous crime of all. He may ſell what he bought yeſterday, and keep what he has now bought till to-morrow, but muſt not ſell the identical corn. What difference this can make to the conſumer has, I believe, never been explained. The good, however, that the corn-dealer has done to the farmer is this: he has ſaved the whole, or half, or ſome part, of his time; and, what is in this caſe of more conſequence, he has aſſiſted him with his capital. It will be ſaid, that, in the caſe of the farmer being arrived at the market, he would have had the ſame price from the

*By *undue* I mean a greater quantity than would be kept back, if equal quantities were brought forward throughout the year. If, for example, the conſumption of any country be 365 in the year, and leſs than one per day be brought forward, an undue quantity is kept back.

the mealman, or the conſumer, that he had from the middleman. Put what many will think the worſt caſe, and ſuppoſe that the farmer has received a higher price from the regrater, than he would have received if the regrater had not been preſent—"The farmer is certainly benefited; but does not the public ſuffer in proportion?" I anſwer, is it the object of the foes to withholding corn, to make corn cheap by diſtreſſing the farmer in conſequence of his want of *capital?* It was his want of capital that made him bring forward his corn prematurely. If he had had capital, he would have done the ſame harm or good to the public as the regrater, who now ſtands exactly in his place. The regrater will keep the corn till there is a demand for it; beginning to ſell to-day, if the demand ſhould begin to-day. The advantage to him will be thus trading on his own capital; and the advantage to the public is, that the ſupply will be forthcoming, not when a ſmall farmer wants money, but when the conſumers want and demand a ſupply. The market will be ſupplied regularly, inſtead of being liable to thoſe diſtreſſing variations which, by ſometimes inducing habits of profuſion, make want at other times to be more ſeverely felt. The farmer, in the mean time, is employing his newly acquired capital, and his *labour*, which he could not otherwiſe have employed, in benefiting the public by a freſh produce. The ſmall farmer, now that he is aſſiſted by the corn-dealer, is doing the ſame as the rich farmer, who has his corn ſtill in his barn. The rich farmer is, at leaſt for a time, both farmer and corn-dealer. The ſmall farmer and the corn-dealer together have a capital equal only to the capital of the rich farmer, and are, therefore, to the public, but one.

And it makes no difference if goods paſs through many hands. The profit which each ſucceſſive buyer, in his turn becoming a ſeller, makes, *on the whole* (for the profit is by no means certain and regular), is the profit to which he is intitled for his *labour*, *information*, *time*, *capital*, and *care*. And he benefits the public by ſupplying the capital that flows back to the original producer, and ſaving *his* labour and time. If A ſells to B, and B to C, and ſo on to Z, the exiſtence of the fact is a proof that the next purchaſer could furniſh ſome of the above improvements, which the purchaſer immediately before him could not. And, in proportion as thoſe improvements are more abundantly and regularly ſupplied by and through every improver to the producer, in that proportion is the advantage to the public. MISORHETOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* DESCENT *into the* CRATER *of* MOUNT VESUVIUS, *by Eight* FRENCHMEN, *on the Night between the 18th and 19th of July*, 1801*.

TO aſcend to the ſummit of Mount Veſuvius, which is elevated 3600 feet above the level of the ſea, is an enterpriſe of great difficulty, as it is neceſſary for nearly half the height to climb an exceedingly ſteep declivity up to the knees in aſhes. Some philoſophical men of eminence, however, as Spallanzani, Dolomieu, Dr. Moore, &c. have overcome all theſe difficulties. Sir William Hamilton, who cauſed a great many views of Veſuvius to be deſigned during his long reſidence in Naples, aſcended to the ſummit of it ſixty-two times; but no one, at leaſt ſince the eruption in 1779, ever ventured to deſcend into the crater of this volcano, not even Sir William Hamilton, who conſidered it under ſo many points of view, and who viſited it ſo many times. It was reſerved for eight Frenchmen to hazard this dangerous enterpriſe, and to ſucceed in it completely, notwithſtanding the timidity of their guides, the impoſſibility which the Neapolitans attached to it, and the inſtances they mentioned of raſh travellers, who had loſt their lives in the attempt, and been ſwallowed up by the volcano.

To be able to appreciate the danger of this enterpriſe, it will be neceſſary to have a correct idea of the form and poſition of Veſuvius, and of the matters which it throws up. This volcano has the form of a truncated cone, and a part of its baſe, which is altogether three leagues in circumference, is waſhed by the Mediterranean; its mouth, or upper baſe, which is a little inclined to the axis, is 5722 feet in circumference. The earth, from the baſe to half the height, conſiſts of vegetable mould mixed with lava and ſtones which have not been attacked by the fire, tufas, pumice, and calcareous ſtones, different in their nature and colour, according to the different degrees of impreſſion which have been made on them by the fire.

---

* This article firſt appeared in the Journal de Phyſique, and we have adopted this tranſlation from the laſt Philoſophical Magazine.

The

The half of the height next the ſummit is compoſed chiefly of pure aſhes, but coarſer than our common aſhes. Till the preſent time, there have been twenty-four eruptions recorded in hiſtory. The firſt took place in the year 79 after the Chriſtian æra: by theſe eruptions, volcanic matters have been ſucceſſively accumulated, but by that of 1779 the ſituation of the crater and of the aperture was entirely changed. The focus or crater is now ſunk 200 feet below the upper edges of the mouth of the volcano.

To arrive at the crater, and to obſerve the numerous ſpiracles, long crevices, and fires which iſſue from them in ſeveral places, and alſo the variegated and ſtill ſmoking, matters of which the crater is compoſed, it was neceſſary to paſs over this ſpace of 200 feet.

The inner ſides of the volcano are nearly perpendicular, or exceedingly ſteep, and compoſed of aſhes, lava, and large calcareous ſtones; but theſe lava and ſtones, as they form no connection with the aſhes, cannot ſerve as any point of ſupport; and when any one is ſo imprudent as to adhere to this kind of rock, the leaſt motion, the leaſt diſplacement of any part, makes the whole crumble to pieces. Beſides, from the ſummit of Veſuvius to the crater, the declivity, being exceedingly rapid, cannot be traverſed but on all fours, and ſuffering yourſelf to glide down amidſt a torrent of aſhes and lava. But the moſt dangerous obſtacles are thoſe awful excavations, which cannot be paſſed over without great trouble and difficulty.

Diſregarding the terror with which the Neapolitans endeavoured to inſpire us, after having received their adieus, as if our ſeparation had been likely to be eternal, we ſet out in a carriage, at half after eleven at night, on the 18th of July, from the hotel of the French Ambaſſador, fourteen in number, furniſhed with ropes and other articles which we ſuppoſed might be neceſſary, and all in a ſtate of the higheſt ſpirits, which never forſook us, even at times of the moſt imminent danger. We arrived about midnight at the foot of Veſuvius; and, having quitted our carriage mounted well-experienced mules, and proceeding one after the other, with Adjutant Dampierre at our head, amidſt the thick darkneſs of night, reached half way to the ſteep ſummit of the mountain. We had a numerous body of guides, and their lighted torches gave to our expedition a myſterious and ſolemn air, which formed a ſtriking contraſt with the mirth and gaiety of the company.

When we had aſcended about half way, we were obliged to alight, and to clamber up the ſteepeſt and moſt difficult part of Veſuvius, wading through the aſhes up to the knees, till, exhauſted with fatigue, and covered with ſweat, we reached the ſummit at half paſt two in the morning.

The firſt thing that ſtruck us, as ſoon as the morning began to dawn, was a moſt magnificent ſpectacle—a ſuperb view of the city and port of Naples, the beautiful hills which ſurround them, and the vaſt extent of the ſea by which they are waſhed. After walking round part of the aperture of the volcano, that we might chooſe the moſt commodious place for deſcending, Adjutant Dampierre and C. Wickar firſt deſcended, without any accident, at the determined point. When they had got about a third of the way, they were ſuddenly ſtopped by an excavation of fifty feet, which it was neceſſary to paſs. As they found that it was impoſſible to obtain any fixed point of ſupport on aſhes ſo moveable, and being convinced that the friction of ropes would have ſoon deſtroyed both the point of ſupport and the neighbouring maſſes to a great diſtance, they reſolved to return. Beſides, while deliberating on the means of deſcending, ſome ſtones rolling down from the ſummit occaſioned a general agitation wherever they paſſed: Adjutant Dampierre found the ground on which he ſtood ſhake beneath his feet; and he had ſcarcely quitted it, calling out to C. Wickar to follow him, when it diſappeared. Soon after, indeed, the whole place where they had ſtood, and all the neighbouring ſmall eminences, crumbled down ſucceſſively, in the courſe of half an hour, and were precipitated to the bottom of the crater with an awful noiſe.

Before we renounced our enterpriſe to return to Naples, dejected on account of not having ſucceeded, we once more walked round the mouth of the crater, and at laſt diſcovered a long declivity, pretty ſmooth, though very ſteep, which conducted to the focus. Without examining the precipices, which it might be neceſſary to paſs before it could be reached, C. Debeer, the ambaſſador's ſecretary, accompanied by a Lazzaroni, ſet out firſt to attempt the paſſage. When they had got half-way, amidſt a torrent of aſhes, which the impreſſion of their feet made to roll down along with them, they found means to fix themſelves on the edge of a precipice,

twelve feet in height, which it was neceſſary to paſs before they could reach the lower declivity. The Lazzaroni, frightened, refuſed to proceed; but, being promiſed a double ducat, avarice got the better of his timidity; he ſpeedily made the ſign of the croſs over his whole body, and, having invoked the Madonna and St. Anthony of Padua, threw himſelf, along with C. Debeer, to the bottom of the firſt precipice: ſoon after, they arrived at another, but being of leſs height, it was paſſed with more eaſe. At length, amidſt a continual torrent of falling lava, aſhes, and ſtones, they arrived at the bottom of the crater, and ſtretched out their arms to us, ſending forth ſhouts of joy, which we returned with the utmoſt ſatisfaction and enthuſiaſm.

C. Houdouart, engineer, immediately followed C. Debeer, and, after encountering the ſame difficulties, and paſſing dangerous precipices, joined him at the bottom of the crater. Being there both convinced of the almoſt inſurmountable difficulty of aſcending, they threw themſelves into each other's arms, like two friends reduced to the neceſſity of terminating their lives together in a deſert iſland without any hopes of eſcaping from it.

They then began, but with cautious ſteps, to walk round this immenſe furnace, which ſtill ſmokes in ſeveral places. The intrepid Wickar, who was very deſirous to participate in their fate, called out to them to ſend ſome one to aſſiſt him in paſſing the two cliffs; but ſeeing no one coming, and growing impatient, he ruſhed forward, and rolled down towards them, amidſt a torrent of ſtones, aſhes, and volcanic matters. Adjutant Dampierre, C. Bagneris, phyſician to the army, Freſſinet and Andras, French travellers, and Moulin, inſpector of poſts, ſoon followed, and arrived at the crater, after having incurred the ſame dangers.

Wickar immediately ſat down on a heap of ſcoriæ, and, with that ſuperiority of talents for which he is diſtinguiſhed, ſketched out in profile, with a perfect reſemblance, the portraits of the eight Frenchmen who had deſcended. Each then formed a ſmall collection of the different volcanic matters which appeared to be new or curious, and endeavoured to make a few obſervations.

Had we been allowed to depend on ſucceſs, had we not been retarded in our preparations by our timid guides, and if ſome of us, having only juſt arrived at Naples, had not been ſtraitened in point of time, our deſcent would certainly have been much more uſeful, and the reſults more ſatisfactory. However, though ill furniſhed with means, the following are the obſervations we were enabled to make.

Reaumur's thermometer, the only inſtrument we poſſeſſed, ſtood at 12 degrees on the ſummit of Veſuvius: the air was cold, and ſomewhat moiſt: in the crater, the quickſilver roſe to 16 degrees, and we experienced the mildeſt temperature.

The ſurface of this place, which, when ſeen by the naked eye, looking down from above, appeared entirely ſmooth, exhibited, when we were at the bottom, nothing but a vaſt extent of aſperities. We were conſtantly obliged to paſs over lava exceedingly porous, in general pretty hard, but which, in ſome places, and particularly thoſe where we entered, was ſtill ſoft, and yielded under our feet. The ſpectacle which ſtruck us moſt was the numerous ſpiracles, which, either at the bottom of the crater, or the interior ſides of the mountain, ſuffer the vapours to eſcape. When we arrived at the crater, we were deſirous to aſcertain whether theſe vapours were of a noxious quality: we walked through them, and inſpired them ſeveral times, but felt no inconvenience from them. The thermometer, placed in one of theſe ſpiracles, indicated 54 degrees, in another it roſe only to 22. In all theſe experiments, our inſtrument was covered with a humid matter, which was ſoon diſſipated in the open air, without leaving any traces.

In traverſing the ſurface of the crater, we perceived a focus, half covered by a large maſs of pumice-ſtone, and which, from its whole circumference, emitted a ſtrong heat. The thermometer, placed at firſt at the entrance of it, and then immerſed to as great a depth as the nature of the ground and the heat would admit, never roſe higher than 22 degrees. This ſingularity ſurpriſed us, but we were not able to explain it.

The volcanic productions which we obſerved in the whole crater were lava, exceedingly porous, and which the fire in certain places had reduced to ſcoriæ. It was of a dark brown colour, and ſometimes reddiſh, but it is rare to find any white. The ſubſtances neareſt the ſpiracles are all covered or impregnated with ſulphur. This mineral is found very often in a ſtate of oxygenation. It is ſometimes white, and ſometimes of a yellowiſh colour, and the ſharp and pungent impreſſion it leaves on the tongue ſufficiently

ently indicates the ſtate in which it is. The burning focus, of which we have ſpoken, produces the ſame reſults. Some baſaltic lava is alſo found, but in ſmall quantity; one ſpecimen only, of a conſiderable weight and beautiful poliſh, attracted our attention.

On the north ſide of the crater there are two large fiſſures, one of which is twenty feet in depth, and the other about fifteen. They are ſhaped like an inverted cone. The matter with which they are covered is entirely ſimilar to that on the reſt of the ſurface. They emit neither ſmoke nor heat; yet ſome ſulphurous productions plainly ſhew, that the fire in theſe places has not long been extinct.

When we had finiſhed theſe few obſervations, it was neceſſary that we ſhould think of returning. The deſcent is far leſs laborious than the aſcent; for it is difficult to climb eminences where the points of ſupport are ſo moveable. Beſides, people cannot aſcend but one at a time in ſucceſſion, after long intervals, for fear of burying under a torrent of volcanic matters thoſe who follow, as the foot, when moved, diſplaces the aſhes, &c. to the diſtance of thirty feet round.

When we arrived at the two precipices, we were obliged to aſcend by mounting on the ſhoulders of a man placed at the bottom, and laying hold of a ſtick held by another at the top, and to reſt our feet no where but in a very gentle manner. At length, by prudence and caution, we reached the ſummit of Veſuvius without any accident, but exhauſted with fatigue, and ſo covered with aſhes and ſmoke, as to be ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable. Our ſix companions, who had not deſcended into the crater, were overjoyed when they ſaw us again, and ſupplied us with ſome refreſhments, of which we had great need.

When one grand difficulty is ſurmounted, inferior ones are overlooked, as of little importance. In leſs than twenty-five minutes, we again deſcended, having confirmed, after examining various ſtones, this obſervation, that Veſuvius is the only known volcano which throws up from its bowels primordial ſubſtances, without being altered by the fire, and ſuch as are found at preſent in banks and veins.

At half after eight in the morning we arrived at Portici, the inhabitants of which were much ſurpriſed to ſee us return all ſafe. Their delicious fruits, and their excellent wine, called *lacryma Chriſti*, ſoon made us forget our fatigue, and we then proceeded to Naples, which we reached in ſafety.

The reſult of this excurſion, which was only an experiment, can be of no further uſe than to ſhew the poſſibility of reaching the crater, and to open the way to it to philoſophers, naturaliſts, and chemiſts, who, by exploring this immenſe furnace of nature at their leiſure, will find a variety of matters, which will afford an ample field for the application of their chemical knowledge, and may enable them to make diſcoveries intereſting to the arts and the ſciences.

The names of the eight Frenchmen, in the order in which they deſcended, are as follow: Debeer, ſecretary to the Ambaſſador Alquier; Hodouart, chief engineer of bridges and cauſeways, attached to the army of Italy; Wickar, painter; Dampierre, adjutant-commandant; Bagneris, phyſician to the army of obſervation; Freſſinet and Andras, French travellers; and Moulin, inſpector of poſts.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Number 79, page 339, among the excerpts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters, are inſerted ſome ſketches of the Life of the celebrated John Law, projector of the Miſſiſſippi ſyſtem. Had this Man of Letters been, as every Man of Letters ſhould be, acquainted with the recent publications on the ſubject upon which he writes, he might have avoided ſeveral notable errors which occur in that article. A Biographical Account of Law, with a particular Detail of his famous Financial Projects, was publiſhed in 1791, by Mr. John Wood, of Edinburgh. In the New Annual Regiſter for that year, this piece is ſtyled "an intereſting and pleaſing piece of biography, which contains ample matter to gratify the curioſity of the reader." In the Critical Review for April, 1792, it is mentioned in ſimilar terms, and copious extracts are inſerted reſpecting the Miſſiſſippi ſyſtem; and in the Analytical Review for January, 1792, an Abſtract of the Life of Law from this publication is given, the work itſelf being particularly taken notice of, as "one that has a variety of claims on the curioſity of the public." This Biographical Sketch was ſoon afterwards inſerted, in an inlarged and improved form, in a ſubſequent work by the ſame author, "The Antient and Modern State of the Pariſh of Cramond," publiſhed in 1794, by Meſſrs. Whites, Fleet-ſtreet, in one volume, quarto, a work characteriſed in the Critical Review for October that year, as "one of the moſt exact and

and elegant topographical works ever publiſhed." The ſecond part of it conſiſts entirely of biographical and genealogical collections reſpecting the moſt conſiderable families and individuals connected with that diſtrict: among theſe is the celebrated John Law, whoſe family eſtate of Lauriſton, in that pariſh, is ſtill poſſeſſed by his deſcendants. A beautiful engraving of the old Caſtle of Lauriſton is inſerted in that work, and the Biographical Account of Mr. Law is rendered intereſting from the various details relative to his life, as well as his unfortunate financial projects, collected not only from a number of ſcarce publications, but from authentic pieces in manuſcript, in particular from copious materials furniſhed by his nephew, John Law de Lauriſton, Governor of Pondicherry, and Marechal de Camp, father of General Lauriſton,

From the details in this publication, I can take it upon me to correct a few of the errors of the Man of Letters. Law was the ſon, not of an advocate, but of a goldſmith or banker, in Edinburgh. He was born, not in 1688, but in April 1671. His duel was not with a Lord, but with Mr. Edward Wilſon, a ſon of the houſe of Keythorpe in Leiceſterſhire, who fell in the conteſt, as is particularly mentioned in the accurate and indefatigable Nicholl's Hiſtory of that County, lately publiſhed. In the Anecdote from the Letters of Madame the Regent's Mother, *the Chaiſe Percée* is a circumſtance not to be found in the original. Law's ſcheme, raſh and unfortunate as it proved, appears to have been overturned more through the caballings, envy, and ignorance of the Regent, and ſome of his creatures, than, from the want of ſolidity in the ſyſtem itſelf: at leaſt, there is reaſon to think, that had it not been for a moſt fooliſh arrêt, iſſued upon ſome weak and groundleſs apprehenſions of the Regent, particularly detailed in the above work, the ſyſtem, if conducted agreeably to the ideas of the original projector, might probably have gone on, till, the firſt madneſs of the people having ſubſided, it would gradually have ſettled into ſomething like a ſolid ſyſtem of public credit. Even ending as it did, there ſeems reaſon, from what is juſtly ſtated in this account, to doubt whether, upon the whole, the remote benefits attending it did not more than counterbalance its immediate evils.

The publication I have mentioned, "The Account of the Pariſh of Cramond," contains alſo a number of intereſting details, reſpecting the tranſactions of John Law de Lauriſton, Marechal de Camp, and Governor of Pondicherry, during his long reſidence in India, from communications by himſelf. The eldeſt ſon of this diſtinguiſhed officer ſailed, in 1785, in the unfortunate voyage of diſcovery under M. de la Pérouſe; he was a lieutenant on board the Aſtrolabe, the commander of which, the Vicomte de l'Angle, was his intimate friend. In the Voyage of De la Pérouſe, lately publiſhed, the talents, zeal, and merit of M. de Lauriſton are honourably mentioned, and the ſkill in aſtronomy of that accompliſhed young man is particularly praiſed. "The death of M. de l'Angle (ſays Pérouſe) will not make any change on board the Aſtrolabe, as to the aſtronomical obſervations. For near a year, M. de Lauriſton, who is a young officer of the firſt merit, has had the ſole care of them. For accuracy he may perhaps diſpute the prize with our profeſſed aſtronomers." This letter was dated at Botany Bay, the 7th of February, 1788; ſhortly after which, M. de la Pérouſe's ſquadron left New Holland, and was never more heard of: conſequently the next brother of M. de Lauriſton became the head of the family, on the death of his father in 1796 or 1797; and this brother is General Lauriſton, the bearer of the Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace, who is now the proprietor of the eſtate and Caſtle of Lauriſton, ſituated four miles to the north-weſt of Edinburgh. HIMENES.

Nov. 14, 1801.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following exquiſite little Poem, written ſoon after the year 1418, is extracted from Glaſs's Hiſtory of the Canaries. It certainly affords a very intereſting ſpecimen of the ſimple pathos of the poetry of the ruder ages; a pathos, whoſe effects on the ſoul all the refined arts of more poliſhed times have been unable to imitate: and which has cauſed it to remain in Palma, until the preſent period, a favourite national air.

It was occaſioned by the death of Guillen Peraza, a young man of a bold and enterpriſing ſpirit, who was, at the time of his deceaſe, Governor of the Canary Iſlands, and who

who perished in an attempt to reduce the before-mentioned Palma to the power of Spain.

In order to understand the second stanza, which partakes something of the pun, it will be necessary to premise, that "*Palma*" signifies a palm-tree, which, like the laurel, is rather emblematic of triumph and joy, than mourning; therefore, says the poet:—"*Thou art no palm*; thou art a *cypress*, *a bramble*."

ORIGINAL SPANISH.

LLORAD las damas,
Assi dios os vala,
Guillen Peraza;
Quido, en la Palma,
La flor marchita
De la su cara.

No eres Palma;
Eres retaina:
Eres cypres
De triste rama:
Eres desdicha
Desdicha mala.

Tus campos rompan
Tristes volcanos,
No vean plazeres
Sino pesares.
Cubran tus flores
Las arenales.

Guillen Peraza!
Guillen Peraza!
Do esta tu escudo?
Do esta tu lanza?
Todo do acaba
La mala adauza!

IMITATED *or* PARAPHRASED.

Lament, oh ye fair, for Peraza is dead,
Lament, as ye hope that th'Almighty will save;
For in Palma the lily his manly front fled,
And the flow'rs were transferr'd from his cheek to his grave*.

Oh Island, no Palma art thou—but a thorn!
A funeral cypress, productive of ill:
No fruitage is seen on thy branches forlorn,
But misfortune and evil there vegetate still.

May the dismal volcano burst hot from thy hills,
And pleasure's sweet reign be usurp'd by despair;
May the sands of the desert alight on thy rills,
And thy flow'rets all die 'neath the parch'd western air.

Peraza! Peraza! oh where is thy shield?
Where the lance which thou hurledst thy foe-men among?
Alas, they lie useless upon the sad field!
Where thy rashness, thy zeal, laid thee lifeless along.

Nottingham. H. K. WHITE.

A FAREWELL *to* ENGLAND.—*By Miss Shackleton, Daughter of the learned Quaker, Abraham Shackleton, of Ballitore, in Ireland, the well-known Tutor to the late celebrated Mr. Burke.*

TO Britain's isle a long farewell!
Where plenty smiles and pleasures dwell;
Farewell, ye woods, all waving wide,
Ye vales attir'd in summer's pride,
Ye towers, which proudly rise in air,
Ye cots, so cleanly and so fair.
Now Cambria's rocky wilds appear,
Her mountains rude, and vallies drear,
While solemn midnight rules the sky,
And darkness veils the dangers nigh,
Save when the sullen gleams display
The rocky steep beside our way;
While the full torrent's hollow roar
Sounds sadly on the sandy shore;
And fancy dreads in every shade
The midnight robber's murd'ring blade.
And now we view the ocean wide,
And now the swelling surge we ride:—
Loud roars the wind, the billows heave,
Swift bounds the bark from wave to wave
Oppress'd with sickness, pale we lie,
And wish for land—the land is nigh;
Hibernia's welcome isle appears,
Returning health our spirits cheers.
There, seated in her beauteous bay,
Eblana's towers their pride display;
But there tumultuous Folly raves,
And high her torch dire Discord waves;
Then—haste me to my native plain,
Where all the peaceful Pleasures reign.
Once more my longing eye devours
Her silent stream, and modest bowers;
Once more the welcome dear I prove
Of friends, whom, as myself, I love;
Once more confess, where'er I roam,
No place I find so dear as home.
Oh Thou! whose kind paternal hand
Preserves by sea, protects by land,
Grant us sweet peace—'tis thine alone—
To a tumultuous world unknown;
That—whether warring winds engage,
Or restless human passions rage—
A sacred refuge we may find,
The temple of a quiet mind.

AUTUMNAL VERSES, 1801.

LO! radiant Summer takes her flight,
And speeds to southern climes afar;
While streaming floods of lingering light
Float backward from her burnish'd car.

---

* As this is called a paraphrase, and not a translation, the reader will not be surprised if he find no vestige of this last line, and one or two others, in the original. So much difficulty attaches to giving a close version in English, and indeed such apparent impossibility of retaining its native spirit therein, that the author did not attempt it.

Her breath ſtill warms the tepid breeze,
The fields her ſprightly livery wear,
And Winter heſitates to ſeize
The ſceptre of a year ſo fair.

Bright daughter of the Sun, adieu!
On whom deſcends his kindlieſt ſmile;
No more thy glorious form we view,
But ſtill thy gifts rejoice our iſle.

For ſee commiſſion'd Autumn ſtand
With *Plenty*'s overflowing horn,
And ſcatter round with laviſh hand
Rich fruits and life-ſuſtaining corn.

But, hark! new ſounds of rapture ſteal
Obſcurely on the liſt'ning ear:
Now loud they grow: now louder peal
In full-ton'd accents ſoft and clear.

Oh, 'tis the voice of *Peace*! behold
Her ſteps purſue the warning ſound;
And, as her heavenly charms unfold,
Unwonted glory beams around.

Contending hoſts, in mute ſurpriſe,
Drop from their graſp the brandiſh'd blade,
Forget the fray, and turn their eyes,
Tranſported, on th'angelic maid.

Hail, lovely ſtranger! long-loſt gueſt!
And doſt thou greet us once again?
Oh! let us ever, ever reſt
Beneath thy meek and holy reign!

Auſpicious æra, dawn ſublime,
Commencement of a golden day!
See in the longdrawn rear of time
Bright ages in auguſt array.

The freeborn Briton ſhall embrace
The Gaul, who alſo dar'd be free;
And the wide world, compos'd in peace,
Shall learn the ſweets of amity.

Worceſter, Oct. 13, 1801. TREBOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WAKEFIELD is dead! See ſacred Science, mourn,
Like her own Aikin, bending o'er his urn;
While every muſe, by his fair daughter led,
In precious tears embalms th'illuſtrious dead;
While generous youths, enwrap'd in claſſic lore,
The Maſter Genius of the ſong deplore;
Here, tott'ring age eſſays with trembling tongue,
Fault'ring, to mingle in the tuneful throng,
And caſt his feeble, laſt, expiring ſtrain
On Friendſhip's altar, ſoon to blaze again.
Thus age and wiſdom, youth and beauty join,
T' anticipate a ſentence more divine.
Who would not thus, like Wakefield, wiſh to die,
Secure of fame and immortality! P. D.

Hackney, Oct. 1801.

SONNET, *written at the* CLOSE *of* EVE.

'TIS eve, 'tis ſolemn eve!—Still, penſive Thought
Sits in his robe of twilight ſadly grey,
Muſing o'er ſhadows by his dark eye caught,
The dimm'd and dying majeſty of day!
Lorn murmurs tremble thro' the mournful trees,
Mute Philomel her leafy couch has found;
And Melancholy's muſic in the breeze
Whiſpers a note of ſoothing ſadneſs round.
And now, as night her darker mantle draws,
The groves more low and deeply ſullen wave;
Save when, as ſolemn comes a dreary pauſe,
'Tis ſtillneſs all;—the ſtillneſs of the grave!
The grave!—Ah, yet her abſence I deplore,
Whoſe morn, and day, and eve, are now no more!

J. H. L. HUNT.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A NOTICE *relative to the* LIFE *of* POISSONIER, *read at the* COLLEGE *of* FRANCE, *29th Brumaire, ſixth Year, by* JEROME LALANDE.

PETER ISAAC POISSONIER, Doctor-regent of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Member of the late Academy of Sciences, Senior-member of the College of France, &c. was born at Dijon, on the 5th of July, 1720. He at firſt engaged in pharmacy, but being ſoon induced to viſit the capital, whither he was led by his talents and his zeal, he ſtudied medicine, and was received a licentiate, Auguſt 11th, 1744. His theſes of 1743 and 1744, on the following ſubjects, announce the firſt objects of his labours:

"Do monſters originally exiſt, or are they produced by accident?"

"Ought the bark to be applied in diſeaſes of the breaſt?"

"Is the lateral operation for the ſtone, the beſt?"

In 1749 he publiſhed a Continuation of the Courſe of Surgery, dictated to the Schools of Medicine, by Col de Villars, Vols. V. and VI. containing a Treatiſe on Fractures and Luxations.

Dubois, Profeſſor of Medicine, having quitted the College of France in 1744, on purpoſe to retire to St. Lô, the place of his nativity, he was ſucceeded by Poiſſonier, who pronounced his initiatory Diſcourſe, February 10th, 1746; he afterward-

wards went through a Courſe of Chemiſtry, which was well attended and proved extremely uſeful; for at that period there was not any thing of this kind in any of the public eſtabliſhments of Paris.

In 1757 and 1758 we find him acting as firſt phyſician of the French army, then compoſed of one hundred thouſand men, and alſo conſulting phyſician to the king.

In the courſe of the latter year he was ſent to Peterſburgh: the oſtenſible object of this miſſion, was his profeſſional attendance on the Empreſs Elizabeth, whoſe health was ſuppoſed to be in a declining ſtate; but it has been whiſpered, that the real one was certain political negociations with which he was entruſted. During his ſtay in Ruſſia, General Montalembert, another academician, reſided there alſo, with the view of procuring the adoption of ſuch a plan for the next campaign as might prove ſerviceable to the intereſts of France, and of alſo accompanying Marſhal Soltikoff, who commanded a body of eighty thouſand Ruſſians during the years 1759 and 1760. Poiſſonier remained there during two years, and gave an account in the Hiſtory of the Academy for 1760, of the celebrated experiment relative to the congelation of mercury, at which he aſſiſted.

On his return he was nominated a Counſellor of State, a diſtinction at that time granted to perſons in his ſituation in extraordinary caſes only.

In 1764 he was appointed inſpector-general of medicine, ſurgery and pharmacy, in the ſea ports and colonies of France. From that moment he had the entire ſuperintendence of all ſuch as occupied thoſe ſituations; and I have often had occaſion to remark the care and impartiality diſplayed by him in that capacity: he occupied this place until 1791.

In 1765 he was appointed an aſſociate of the Academy of Sciences, an honour only beſtowed on thoſe who poſſeſſed a great reputation, and being attached to the church, to the court, to the armies, or to the parliament, and in conſequence of their other avocations, were unable to devote all their time to a participation in our labours.

But the circumſtance that reflects moſt celebrity on Poiſſonier, is the famous experiment undertaken by him in 1763, in order to extract the ſalt from ſea-water. On this occaſion he cauſed an alembic to be formed on ſuch a conſtruction as not to be affected by the motion of a ſhip under ſail, and he added ſix ounces of *marine alkali* to every barrel of brine, in order to ſubdue the acrimony of the ſea-water. Hales and Appleby had employed the *lapis infernalis* for the ſame purpoſe; but the reſult demonſtrated the ſuperiority of his method. Beaumé, the moſt celebrated pharmacopœiſt in France, who has given a detailed account of this experiment in his Chemiſtry, publiſhed in 1773 (Tom. III.) has alſo preſented his readers with a plate of the apparatus employed; and Macquer has added a note on it in Bomare's Dictionary. Poiſſonier, during the operation, employed the fire of the cook-room of the veſſel, ſo that a great ſaving reſulted in the article of fuel; and in 1765, on board a ſhip belonging to the French Eaſt India Company, the crew were amply ſupplied with water produced in this manner during a whole month, without being under the neceſſity of recurring to what they had got in the hold. More than eighty experiments were made, and all of them ſucceeded completely. Citizen Bougainville aſſerts that, during his famous voyage round the world, he was indebted for the health of his crew to the water produced by means of this machine; and I am aſſured, that with a ſingle barrel of coals ſix or ſeven of freſh-water may be obtained; which enables a commander to have always plenty of room on board, as the water always occupies the greater part of the veſſel during long voyages.

Courcelles, naval phyſician at Breſt, aſſures me, that one of the large alembics will expend in twenty-four hours 200 pounds weight of coals, and produce 600 of freſh water during the ſame period: ſtill a greater ſaving will be obtained by continuing the diſtillation. The Miniſter Choiſeul, on hearing of the experiment, was ſo ſtruck with its importance, that he ſettled a penſion of 12,000 livres on Poiſſonier.

This ſame phyſician had collected a curious cabinet of natural hiſtory, foreign curioſities, models, and machines of all ſorts. His place procured him a numerous acquaintance, and enabled him to receive a variety of preſents, which a learned man could accept of without bluſhing. It would be highly proper for the Government to purchaſe them.

Poiſſonier having quitted his profeſſor's chair in 1777, was ſucceeded in 1778 by the younger Raulin; the latter, who died in 1795, has been replaced by

Citizen Corviſard, whoſe ſucceſs is known to every one.

Poiſſonier ſtill continued, however, to preſide here as ſenior member, in conſequence of a reſolution of the 11th of January, 1778: he did leſs honour to that ſituation by a noble and commanding aſpect, than by the dignity of his orations, the elegance of his manners, and the conſideration he enjoyed in the eſtimation of the world. We have all heard him ſpeak, at the periods of our re-aſſembling during twenty years, in a manner that did honour both to the ſociety and its chief. He died on the 29th of Fructidor, 6th year, (September 15th, 1798) at the age of 78, in conſequence of an abceſs that had been too ſuddenly cloſed. He eſpouſed Mary-Catharine Martinon who, as well as himſelf, was a native of Dijon, in 1753; this lady was indebted to him for an important place, having been appointed nurſe to the Duke of Burgundy through his intereſt. He loſt her in 1783: her merit and talents rendered this loſs extremely afflicting to her huſband.

In 1788 he married Jeanne Molay de Revroi, who was ſo attached to him, that ſhe died ſuddenly of ſenſibility, uneaſineſs and fatigue, two months before Citizen Poiſſonier, while aſſiſting by the ſide of is bed, during his laſt illneſs.

He has left behind him an only ſon, who obtained the rank of Advocate-general of the Parliament of Burgundy, which preſuppoſes talents, and who ſucceeded Citizen Guyton Morveau, whoſe reputation as a chemiſt has ſurpaſſed that which he had obtained as an orator, lawyer and legiſlator. The Citizen Sue, Secretary to the Society of Medicine, will ſoon render a more ſuitable homage to the memory of our illuſtrious Preſident.

TRANSLATION *of a* LETTER *from* SIGNOR A. J. CAVANILLES, *relative to* MUNOZ, *the* SPANISH HISTORIAN.

Madrid, Nov. 22d, 1799.

I HAVE juſt received your packet with an incloſure for Munoz, who alas! is no more. A fit of apoplexy, on the 19th July, 1799, ſnatched this learned man, whoſe loſs I ſhall ever deplore, from the career of letters.

He was born in the year 1745, at Muſeros, a village rather more than a league diſtant from Valentia, and he completed his ſtudies in the Univerſity of that city. Always ſuperior to the young men of his own age, he was their model, and not unfrequently their director in the different departments of *belles lettres*, philoſophy and theology. It was he who overturned the idol of the Peripateticks, and ſubſtituted in its place good taſte, the diſcoveries of the moderns, a ſound logic, a real knowledge of nature, and, in ſhort, a ſure method of making a rapid progreſs in the ſciences.

At the age of twenty-two years he drew up the Prefaces to the Rhetoric of P. Luis de Granada, and the Logic of Vernei, in which he diſplayed an aſtoniſhing degree of erudition acquired by him in conſequence of the ſtudy of thoſe authors who were the reformers of letters in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Invited afterwards by the Government to fill the place of principal Coſmographer of the Indies, he made himſelf acquainted with the various branches of this employment, which he filled with diſtinction until the moment that the Miniſter Galvez appointed him to draw up the Hiſtory of America. That he might execute this taſk with honour to himſelf, during a period of five years, he viſited and conſulted the archives of Simancas, Seville, Cadiz, Liſbon, &c. and thus obtained admiſſion to ſources of information unknown, and even prohibited to thoſe who had preceded him in the ſame career. The fruits of his zeal conſiſted of one hundred and thirty volumes of inedited papers, ſuch as original letters from Columbus, Pizarro and Ximenes; a correſpondence precious in reſpect to America, ſo far as its hiſtory both natural and political is concerned. It was on ſuch ſolid foundations that he commenced his labours, the firſt volume of which has already been ſeen by the public; and the ſecond, accompanied with juſtificatory papers, will ſoon make its appearance. Previouſly to his death he had completed the two firſt books of Vol. I. and the third was nearly finiſhed; indeed, he was employed on it the day preceding his death, until two o'clock in the afternoon.

Munoz was the beſt huſband, the moſt tender father, the moſt faithful and moſt conſtant of friends. I write you theſe particulars concerning him, without obſerving any order or ceremony, as they are merely intended to announce the, perhaps, irreparable loſs of my learned friend. I ſhall tranſmit you his eulogium which is now preparing, and requeſt you to render it public. A. J. CAVANILLES.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

COPY *of a* LETTER *from the* REV. MR. ROBINSON, *of* CAMBRIDGE, *to* MR. MARSOM, *of* LONDON, *dated* CHESTERTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1788.

I Accept with gratitude both the pamphlets you were ſo complaiſant as to ſend me, and I thank Mr. Taylor for this additional proof of his eſteem.

Eleven years ago, I publiſhed a Preface to the third volume of a Tranſlation of Saurin's Sermons on the Doctrine of Chriſtian Liberty, and in page 7 I ſaid, "Mere mental errors, if they be not entirely innocent in the account of the Supreme Governor of Mankind, cannot be, however, objects of blame and puniſhment among men." *Error* is miſtake; *mental* error is miſtake of the mind; *mere* mental error is ſuch a miſtake of the mind as doth not affect the heart and life. This harmleſs poſition expoſed me to many cenſures, and by a certain claſs of men my name hath been caſt out as evil; ever ſince they have thought it a duty to preach and print againſt me, and to treat me with perſonal inſults. About a year ago, I heard by a gentleman of Queen's College, that Sykes had publiſhed the ſame ſentiment, and, ſince that, I ſaw, in Dr. Diſney's Life of Sykes, an account of it. Ever ſince I have endeavoured to procure the book, but never could till the week your's arrived. Three days before, I had ſeen it in a Lynn catalogue, and I inſtantly wrote and procured it, but it was the firſt edition. Next day, a fellow of Trinity College found a ſecond edition, in the College-library, and lent it me. Then came your's, the laſt and beſt edition, for which I moſt ſincerely thank you. People are ſo thoughtleſs as to exclaim—"If this be allowed, the doors of our churches will be thrown wide open to all erroneous perſons." I deny the fact, for I can eaſier find profeſſors of a ſpeculative ſyſtem, than men of a holy life, and unholy profeſſors are the moſt grievous Hereticks. Who is to judge of error, you or I; you for me, or I for you, or each for himſelf? There is no ſafe ground of action, except the leaving of every individual to judge for himſelf, and account to his maſter. My thanks are due moſt ſincerely for your own performance*: I have read it with the moſt glowing affection for the author. I love a man who thinks for himſelf, think what he will. I honour the virtue of every one who dares to be free, and to ſhake off the petty tyranny of eccleſiaſtics, who bind the grievous burdens of tyrannical ſyſtems upon the conſciences of another man's diſciples—diſciples whom they neither created, nor redeemed, nor are appointed to judge. My ſoul, come not thou into their intolerant aſſembly!

As to perſonality in God, a trinity of perſons, I think it the moſt abſurd of all abſurdities; and, in my opinion, a man who hath brought himſelf to believe the popular doctrine of the trinity, hath done all his work; for, after that, there can be nothing hard, nothing inevident, the more unintelligible, the more credible; and, as this ſerves the purpoſe of producing implicit faith in pretended guides, prieſts will always try to keep it in credit. The Bible reads eaſy, if we conſider God *one*; Jeſus, the *Son* of God; and the Holy Ghoſt, the *Influence* of God. But this would ſpoil trade, the Scriptures would become plain and eaſy, and a learned prieſthood would be unneceſſary to make out and unfold that hard ſcience Chriſtianity to us poor blind creatures. Verily, my friend, prieſtcraft is at the bottom of all this burleſque upon religion, for ſuch I account the grimace of one man's pretending to take care of another man's ſoul. The direct end of all their ſchemes is to cheat people into a diſuſe of their own underſtandings, and to pitch their eyes, and place their affections, upon a frail, and often a wicked, proxy.

I am ſorry, I had not the pleaſure of knowing you when I was in London; at preſent I have no immediate buſineſs there, and if I had, my ſtay would be ſhort, not becauſe I have not innumerable friends there whom I eſteem, but becauſe my preſent avocation is here—here I am, far from the din of unprofitable diſputes about words and phraſes. Here I enjoy a daily intercourſe with men of the firſt literature, and the moſt amiable diſpoſitions, ſincere diſciples of Jeſus, who, thanks to Divine Goodneſs, are in this univerſity ſtudying the Holy Scriptures, and devoting their fine talents to the ſervice of truth. Here too is a church of divers ſentiments, but of uniform goodneſs, who enjoy Chriſtian liberty, without aſſuming authority over one another. Here I weed my garden, plough the ſilver-ſtream with my two-oar

* The writer refers, in this place, to a Tract on the Imperſonality of the Holy Ghoſt, written and publiſhed by Mr. Marſom.

two-oar boat, read, ſcribble, contemplate, and fill my ſoul with ideas of the Great Supreme, and with the joyful proſpect of a bleſſed immortality. Here the bloſſoms of my flowers and fruits regale my ſcent; the lark compliments me when I riſe; the cuckow attunes the morning breeze; the owl ſings me to ſleep; and, if I wake in the night, the nightingale, beneath my window, lulls me to reſt again:—

"Theſe are thy works, Parent of Good."

Here alſo my diſtant friends viſit me.—The laſt fortnight, my houſe has been filled with company from Oxford, Abingdon, London, &c. and, in their abſence, I converſe with the dead in the vaſt libraries of this univerſity. O, how good is God to me, and I, with all theſe advantages, how unprofitable to him! Beſt of Beings—my Father and my God! Thy perfections are the baſe of my hopes: in Thee I live, in Thee I move, in Thee I have my being! to Thee, to Thee *alone*, be all the glory!

Believe me, my friend, your introduction elevates my ſoul. It lifts religion off the ſand of authority, and places it on the rock of revelation: it makes the underſtanding free as the eye. Go on and proſper. Bring received opinions to the crucible. Take off the droſs of human authority, antiquity, univerſality, and the reſt, and reſerve for public uſe the pure gold of revealed truth. Truth can never ſuffer by trial; and doctrines that ſhrink from examination and ſevere criticiſm, betray their origin.

If ever it lies in your way, I ſhould be happy to ſee you at Cheſterton; and when you ſee my friend Taylor, do me the favor to aſſure him of my moſt undiſguiſed eſteem.

When your's came, I was juſt reading the proſe works of the divine Milton—one of the firſt of men. I am never tired of him. Are you acquainted with his Areopagitica, for the Liberty of unlimited Printing?—

"This is true liberty, when free-born men,
Having to adviſe the public, may ſpeak free."

Pardon the length of this. I do not often offend in this way. Without ceremony, farewell.

Ever your's.
R. ROBINSON.

A COPY *of an* ORIGINAL LETTER *from* WILLIAM MOLYNEAUX, ESQ. *to* DR. EDMUND HALLEY.

Cheſter, Munday, Oct. 6th, 1690.

MY EVER HONOUR'D FRIEND,

I AM extreamly happy in your friendſhip and correſpondence, and I ſhould think myſelf the more ſo, could I make returns ſuitable to your kindneſs. The care and trouble you take about my trifles is a favour and act of friendſhip I ſhall never be able ſufficiently to eſteem; and I find you are ſo extraordinary accurate in your corrections, that you leave nothing for a review. I perceive you approve of the alteration I propoſe in page 21. I deſire you wou'd move a little therein, and as ſoon as the printer has alter'd, according to the form I ſent you in mine of Sept.—I deſire that quarter of a ſheet may be ſent me: the laſt ſheet I receiv'd is the ſheet P: 'tis now a fortnight ſince I receiv'd any; I fear ſome are miſcarried, but perhaps the poſt that comes in here this evening may bring the continuation.

I have your's of the 30th of September: what you therein offer is moſt admirably curious, which makes me the more concern'd at the miſcarriage of your former; I entreat you to repair this loſs, by recollecting what you then writ, and ſending it to me; and, at the ſame time, be pleas'd to add an example or two, to illuſtrate what you gave me in your laſt.

I have promiſed Mr. Tooke a copy of my book, in Latin, to beſtow on ſome foreign bookſeller, if it be worth their pains to publiſh it in that language. I ſhall then crave your leave to inſert your ingenious thoughts on this ſubject, aſſerting them, with all imaginable gratitude, to their own learned author.

The deſigne of my Engliſh edition is chiefly to propagate this part of the mathematicks (hitherto untouch'd) in our own language to thoſe that are not maſters of the Latin, as alſo to render it as plain and intelligible as I cou'd to the capacity of ordinary geometers; for I acknowledge my abilitys reach no others; ſo that to *ſuch* your profound ſpeculations concerning this affair would be loſt. But I know there are ſome deep mathematicians plain Engliſh-men, and therefore, if, for their ſakes, and to grace my poor work, you would add where you pleaſe, thereto, any of your own ingenious thoughts in this ſubject, I ſhould acknowledge the obligation infinite. And becauſe your own inventions of this kind are ſo far more excellent than mine, and ſurpaſs them ſo far

in

in the geometrical conſtruction and calculus, I ſhould approve of your adding them as an Appendix; your name would then grace my work infinitely, and you would therein be kind above meaſure to Mr. Tooke, who undertakes the work, and would hereby ſecure its ſale. Pray, dear Sir, let me intreat this favour from you, and I do aſſure you, I'll make it my perpetual indeavour to return the obligation. If your next letter give me any hopes of this requeſt, I ſhall be the moſt rejoyc'd man in the world; but, if you are ſilent therein, I ſhall be the moſt dejected, as thinking you look on my work as not deſerving the ornaments you could give it.

I am your moſt humble ſervant,

WILL. MOLYNEAUX.

P. S. We have no news from Ireland, but expect it every hour. I am credibly informed, that all the Iriſh horſe want ſhoes, and alſo their foot, inſomuch, that a pair of ſhoes are ſold in Limerick at 40s. (braſs), a bottle of wine 12s. and a pot of ale 3s —'tis certain their wants are very preſſing.

Mr. Molyneaux, the writer of the above letter, is perhaps better known as the friend and correſpondent of Mr. John Locke than as a mathematician. In 1689, among great numbers of other Proteſtants, he withdrew from the diſturbances in his native country (Ireland), owing to the ſeverity of Tyrconnel's government; and, after a ſhort ſtay at London, ſettled, with his family, at Cheſter: here he employed himſelf in arranging the materials he had ſome time before prepared for his Treatiſe on Dioptrics, in which he was aſſiſted by Flamſtead. In Auguſt, 1690, he went to London to put it to the preſs, where the ſheets were reviſed by Dr. Halley, who, at the author's requeſt (as appears by the above letter) gave leave for printing, in the Appendix, his celebrated Theorem for finding the Foci of Optic-glaſſes. The book was publiſhed in 1692, in quarto, under the title of *Dioptrica Nova*;—a Treatiſe of Dioptrics, in two parts, wherein the various effects and appearances of ſpherical glaſſes, both convex and concave, ſingle and combined, in teleſcopes and microſcopes, together with their uſefulneſs in ſeveral concerns of human life, are explained.

He called it "*Dioptrica Nova*," becauſe it was almoſt wholly new, very little being borrowed from other writers, and becauſe it was the firſt book publiſhed on that ſubject in the Engliſh language.

It does not contain any of the more curious ſpeculations in optics, that being foreign to his deſign, but ſeveral of the moſt generally uſeful propoſitions are demonſtrated in a clear and eaſy manner. The ſecond part is very entertaining, eſpecially in the hiſtory which he gives of the ſeveral optical inſtruments, and the diſcoveries made by them. In the dedication of the work (which was addreſſed to the Royal Society), he takes notice, among the improvements that had then recently been made in philoſophy, of the advances that had alſo been made in logic, "by the incomparable John Locke, in his Eſſay on Human Underſtanding." This drew a letter of thanks from Mr. Locke, that ſoon grew into an intimate friendſhip, and a mutual correſpondence ſubſiſted between them till the time of Mr. Molyneux's death, which happened October 11, 1698.

Beſides the work above-mentioned, he was author of

1. "*Sciothericum Teleſcopicum*," containing the deſcription and uſe of a teleſcopic-dial, Dublin, 1686.—See Philos. Trans. No. 184.

2. "The Caſe of Ireland ſtated, in Relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament made in England." In this work, he was greatly aſſiſted by Mr. Locke.

The following papers in the Philos. Trans. were alſo written by him.

1. Why four Convex-glaſſes in a Teleſcope ſhew Objects erect, No. 53.

2. Deſcription of Lough Neagh, in Ireland, No. 158.

3. On the Connaught Worm, No. 168.

4. Deſcription of a New Hygrometer, No. 172.

5. On the Cauſe of Winds, and the Change of Weather, &c. No. 177.

6. Why Bodies diſſolved ſwim in Menſtrua ſpecifically lighter than themſelves, No. 181.

7. On the Tides, No. 184.

8. Obſervations of Eclipſes, No. 164,—185.

9. Why Celeſtial Objects appear greateſt near the horizon, No. 187.

10. On the Errors of Surveyors, ariſing from the Variation of the Magnetic-needle, No. 230. F. R. S.

ERRATUM.—In Halley's Letter to Flamſtead, page 326, lines ſecond and third, of the Magazine for November, read "*the diſtance of cor ♏ from ſpica ♍* 45° 51′ $\frac{1}{4}$″," &c.

ORIGINAL LETTER *of the late* SIR GEORGE SAVILE.

MADAM, *Rufford, Jan.* 27, 1757.

THE interfering in the private concerns of a family ſeems, in general, very much to want an apology. I have no other to make for doing it, than a perſuaſion that I am doing right, and a belief that what I am about to ſay may be of ſervice to one, whom, I doubt not, you retain a real affection for, notwithſtanding one capital breach of duty.

You eaſily gueſs, I mean your daughter at Egmonton.

The ſmall rent I have a demand on her huſband

husband for has been in arrear some time. I thought it right to inquire into the cause of it, and, from the best intelligence I can get from those whom I have conversed with, I have reason to believe it impossible in the nature of things it should be otherwise. For I find it is not the practice of farmers on such a rent to keep a maid, and for this good reason, that the profits won't support one. Your daughter, therefore, must keep a maid, and the rent not be paid; or she must work herself at all the drudgery (without exception) of the farm, which, by all accounts indeed, she is willing enough to do; but neither do I believe that she is able, nor indeed can I persuade myself a mother wou'd desire it, her health being already, to appearance, impair'd.

I have been told, that it has been put in their power to mend themselves, by the husband's signing some instrument, the purport of which was to prevent his relations from ever being benefited by your money. If I have been rightly informed in this, nothing can be more reasonable. But I do assure you, you may venture to do something for them at present, nay, if it should be so put into your heart, even to fix a small annual income upon them, without the least hazard of his relations having any benefit from the overflowings.

I am informed he is so ignorant and obstinate, he will not sign this or any thing else. I beg you to consider how long she has been receiving the punishment due to *her* fault, and say, if you wish her now to begin to suffer for *his*. I entreat you to remember, she is your daughter, and turn it in your own mind, if it can be of an ill example to show some mercy, some charity, yea, to give alms to a distress'd child. Consider, for a moment, the difficulty she labours under between her two duties. I cou'd not but perceive it, and observe the hesitation with which she mentioned her husband's faults, and her silence regarding you, except in expressions of respect and gratitude for what you have done; nor did she, as I expected, desire my interfering in the case, so that if I have done wrong, I have no excuse to plead, but must rely on your candour in the case. The obvious way of accounting for my medling is that I am interested: and if you can think that is my motive, tho' concern'd that you should, I shall not set about to justify myself.

I have been already too long, to add to your trouble any farther, than assuring you, that I am, with more meaning than the words commonly imply, Madam,

Your faithful, humble servant,

G. SAVILE.

Extracts from the Port-Folio of a Man of Letters.

BRUNET LATIN *to* GUIDO CAVELCANT, DITEOR GREIGNOR, (*a celebrated* POET) *at* FLORENCE.

A MESSENGER going from hence with dispatches to our Holy Father the Pope, on the business of Holy Church, (*sainte yglise*); hath afforded me an opportunity of conveying a letter to you.

If you ask me, why I that am an Italian write to you, who are an Italian likewise, in the Romance according to the idiom of France; [*en Romans selonc le Patois de France*]; I reply that I have two reasons for it, besides that it is equally familiar to you; the one, that it is constantly spoken here in the Court of London; the other, because the Romance language is the most delectable tongue I know, and assimilates best with all others. [*Porce que la parleure est plus delitable & plus comune atoz lenguages.*]

You will expect from me some particulars of the state of learning in England, and more especially of poetry. For the present I can just acquaint you, that at Oxford and Cambridge there are some who understand Greek, but their number is very small indeed. There are very few Greek books to be found in the English monasteries, as I am informed. A short time since, a Greek book was found on board a ship taken in the Mare Egeum, which was brought to Court, and has been interpreted by a learned monk of Westminster. It appears to be a Collection of Fables, the composition of a Phrygian slave named Esopus, who, after receiving great honours for his wisdom and integrity, was despitefully thrown from a steep rock at Delphos. Another learned monk has put many of these Fables into English rhyme. These monks are not of the class that indulge their carnal appetites like many great clerks of these times. [*Qui amoient que deliter luer chaitive charroigne com font les grans cl's de ast tems.*]

I send

I ſend you one of theſe Fables by way of ſpecimen of Engliſh poetry. As you are verſed in the languages of Northern Europe, you will be at no great difficulty to underſtand it. I ſhall only obſerve that the pious and learned monk has made Eſopus ſpeak like a Chriſtian in the application; but ſuch is the nature of theſe Apologues, that they may be ſuited with morals at the pleaſure of the interpreter.

Alle that will of Wyſdam lere,
Herkeneth to me and ze ſchal here,
Appelogue in Greke y writ,
Eſopus, Phrygius witneſſet hit;
Eſopus, he, for ſothe, in Greke
Mad Fyſch, and Beſtes and Fowl to ſpeke,
Who lyk un to grete Clerkes do preche,
Men that bin unroyſe to teche.

Pryvily by nyght had Vulpes ſtole
With inne a Garner thorug litil hole;
Mete grek ſtore had thar bin ſette,
The fals Thef eaten with oute let:
Agen could he nougt that weye paſſe,
The Schrewe with Mete ſo fyllid was;
Moche ſorowe thanne was he, and creyen;
Allas, Allas! for glotonye ſchal y deyen.

Glotonye and Covetys I zow telle,
Draweth moſt Mannys ſoule to helle;
Lecherye is a nother ſchame,
That bryngs a man in wyked fame;
But Covetys hath ende no dele,
Ther fore it is lykenid to a whele.

In holy wryt it is ſette,
That Lecherye is the Devels net;
And combre women that bin nougt good,
Both evel is to lered and lewed.

The wyly glotones they will not fyn,
Ere they ben dronken with ale or wyn;
They cryeth and the ſwereth as they were wood
By goddys ſoule and goddys blode.

He is wyſe that hevene may wynne,
That kepeth hym from dedly ſynne.
Now, of this Fable y have maykid an ende,
Goddys blyſſe ſchal he have his lyfe that wil mende.

Brunetto Latini, of Florence, is ſaid to have been the reſtorer of learning in Italy, and the friend and patron of Dante, Boccace and Petrarch. Villani, a Florentine, who has written the Lives of his Illuſtrious Fellow-Citizens, ſays, he was *gran Filoſofo, ed ſommo Maeſtro di Rettorica*; and he adds, *dittatore del noſtro comune*, a magiſtrate of great account. Brunetto Latini was driven out of Italy by the faction of the Ghibelins (the Emperor's party), being a ſtaunch Guelphite, in favour of the Pope. He ſought refuge in France, from whence it appears that he came over to England with Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, who was the brother of our Henry the Third. He died in 1295.

Guido Cavalcanti is ſtiled *poeta gregio*. He was a native of Florence, born in 1200, and died in 1300.

Lered and *lewed*; the learned and unlearned. The *Leudes*, according to the feudal ſyſtem, were the loweſt kind of vaſſals, ſolely for the purpoſe of tilling the Lord's ſoil. Theſe may well be ſuppoſed the moſt unlettered part of the kingdom; hence they are ſet in oppoſition to the *lered*, the *clergy*, *clerks*, or ſuch as were ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.

JUDICIAL COMBAT.

In the dark ages of mankind, the ordeal, and trial by battle, took their riſe; and ſeem to have been ſerious and religious calls to Heaven for judgment, in caſes where the parties appear unwilling to ſubmit themſelves to the deciſion of the judges of the land. Hiſtory tells us, trial by battle obtained ſo late as the reign of Charles the Firſt; though the appeals were not ſuffered to terminate in combats, as the grand aſſize had been long before invented to remedy the inconvenience and uncertainty of them. In real actions, however, it ſtill remained in the defendant's, that is to ſay, the tenant's power, to chooſe either method of trial as he thought beſt. Accordingly, we find an inſtance in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth of iſſue joined by battle, which, as the cuſtom was by that time much diſcouraged, was put off by repeated adjournments, until the parties came to an agreement; when, as Dyer reports, judgment was given upon failure of one of the parties to appear on the day appointed for combat. The laſt inſtance of judicial combat to be found in the Hiſtory of France, was the famous one in 1547, between M. Jarnac and M. de la Chaſtaignerie.

I find trial by battle to have been regulated in the manner which here follows, in the poſſeſſions belonging to the Crown of England in France, during the thirteenth century. The account here ſet down is taken, and literally tranſlated from a manuſcript, compoſed in the French of that time, and written (according to its date) in the year 1344.

"When battle takes place, it is to be in this manner:—If the plaintiff declares and

and names ſureties in his action [*Si la plainte avoet et nomet garenties en ſa demande*], and the defendant defends himſelf againſt the plaintiff and his ſureties in the action; then the plaintiff ſhall ſay openly in court, "I am ready to maintain by battle that what I demand is juſt and right, and here is my pledge." Thereupon he ſhall deliver to the judge of the court [*en la mayn dau ſeignor de la cort*] his pledge, a hood, glove, or other thing; [*ſon gage, chaperon, ou ganz, ou ov autres chozes.*] Then the defendant ſhall ſay, "I defend myſelf againſt the plaintiff and his ſureties, and here is my pledge."

"Hereupon there ſhall be levied of the goods of the defendant, as much as ſhall pay all his debts. [*totes ſes deptes.*] After which the plaintiff ſhall take of the defendant's effects a moiety, with which he ſhall provide two champions; [*Et apres aura la plainte ſa meite dau remaignant daus moubles de ſon averſaire et querra a ſon propre coſt dous champions.*] (But it is to be underſtood that the defendant may find his own champion, in which caſe there is to be no levy made on his goods.) [*Mas ſachez que ceu eſt en election et en chois de laverſaire de bailler a la plainte la meite de ſes moebles ou de querre ſon champion.*] If two champions be provided by the plaintiff; the defendant ſhall make his choice of one according to his liking, which champion is to fight in his cauſe. The party whoſe champion is overcome is to pay ſixty ſhillings to the King, and one penny for the ground.

"Trial of battle in real and perſonal actions [*por heritages, por deptes et por autres itaus chozes*] is always made by champions, never by the parties themſelves, [*cors a cors*] (body to body) unleſs otherwiſe agreed by plaintiff and defendant.

"But in caſes of treaſon [*traiſon*], murder [*murtre*], theft [*larroncin*], forgery or coining falſe money, or uſing falſe meaſures or weights, [*fauſſete fauſſonerie eſt eſpleiter fauſſe monoye, ou faſſes meſures, ou faire vers autre fauſſete por luy decevre de ſon cors ou de ſa choze.*] or the like high crimes, the battle is perſonal, body to body, and never to be made by champions. [*Bataille ne ſe fait par champions ainz ſe fait cors a cors.*]

"The defendant has the advantage of chuſing his weapons or manner of fighting, and the judges of the court are to name the day and hour. [*Li apelez ha tant davantage quil deviſet la forme de la bataille & li ſires de la cort aſſigne le jor & lou terme.*] If the defendant refuſe to defend himſelf at the time appointed for the battle, he is to be adjudged guilty.

"Before the combat begins, the parties are to make oath before the judge upon the Holy Evangeliſts. The plaintiff is firſt to ſwear in theſe words, "So help me God and the Holy Goſpels, as I now make juſt appeal [*leiau appeau*] againſt him," naming the defendant. And then the defendant maketh oath, and ſays, "So help me God and the Holy Goſpels, as I make a juſt defence [*loyau deffenſe*] in that which I defend againſt him," naming the plaintiff. After this they are to enter the field of battle and engage each other;—the plaintiff as making the appeal is to attack the defendant firſt; and during the combat no perſon whatever preſent is to interfere betwixt the combatants, by ſpeech or action, without permiſſion of the judge, under the penalty of fine or corporal puniſhment at the mercy of the judge.

"And if either of the combatants refuſe to fight, by yielding to his antagoniſt, or flying from out the liſts, he ſhall be adjudged convicted, or as failing in the proof of his appeal. [*Eſt repris convaincuz.*]

"When the battle is carried on by champions, and plaintiff and defendant, being come into the field, ſhall agree upon the ground of complaint, before the champions begin to fight, the champions ſhall make a diſplay of their ſkill for the diverſion of the people preſent. [*Si la bataille eſt de champions et aloure quil ſerant en champ, hom en fait paiz avant quil ſe combattent, li champion deyvent moſtrer les coups lo Roy, ceſt a dire quil deivent au maynz moſtrer treys de lor eſcremies* (to ſkirmiſh three time, or make three ſkirmiſhes) *por la gent ſolacer.*]

The GEOGRAPHY *of* PYTHEAS.

The following paſſage is found in an ancient geographer, Pytheas of Marſeilles —"In the proximity of Great Britain, on the north ſide, diſtant about ſix days' ſail, there appears neither land, nor water, nor air; but theſe three elements confounded, form a ſubſtance which cements in its compoſition all the parts of the world. Neither veſſels, nor perſons on foot, can break through this impenetrable obſtacle." This paſſage has been treated as a ridiculous fable by the Abbé de Longchamp, and other learned men, particularly by the Benedictine Monks who publiſhed the *Literary Hiſtory of France*. The ſubſtance, however, alluded to in the above paſſage is

is unqueſtionably that immenſe maſs of eternal ice, which environs the poles of the earth, and which the boldeſt navigators could never yet paſs. What Cook and Lemaire have demonſtrably proved in our days, that there is no paſſage acroſs the northern ices, appears to have been known even; in the time of Pytheas and the learned Benedictines have unjuſtly derided a man, who appeared to them to relate a fabulous tale, which is now known to be a very intereſting and well-eſtabliſhed fact. The works of the ancient authors, andeſpecially of Herodotus and of Pliny the naturaliſt, contain a number of things apparently fabulous, and which yet perhaps will be demonſtrated in the ſequel as natural truths.

MISTAKES *in* COMPLIMENTING.

It is cuſtomary in China, on being introduced to any one, to aſk a ſet of complimentary queſtions reſpecting their family, &c. A miſſionary, attending to the *etiquette* more than the perſon, one day put an eunuch out of countenance by aſking him, how many children he had? On the other hand, a Mandarin once aſked a Capuchin friar, how many wives he had? —and as he uſed the ſame word by which an eccleſiaſtical cure is denoted, the father innocently anſwered, three!

A NICE DISTINCTION.

Father Navarette, a miſſionary, obſerves, that the Bonzes in China have found out the method of granting plenary indulgences, and bulls for the dead, ſome of which they ſell as high as 50 ducats. On which he ſagaciouſly remarks, that the Devil ſtill perſiſts in his original deſign of appearing as like God as he can.

An INSTANCE *of* REGARD *to* VERACITY.

The Chineſe annals relate, that a young prince once diverting himſelf in the garden with his pages in the preſence of his preceptor, ſaid to one of his pages in ſport, "I make you king of ſuch a place."—"What is your highneſs doing?" ſaid the preceptor haſtily. "I was only in jeſt," replied the prince. "Sir," ſaid the preceptor, "the word of a prince ſhould never be jeſt: you have made the boy a king and he muſt be ſo—your word cannot be recalled." The nomination was accordingly confirmed.

COOL PERSEVERANCE.

A Chineſe Prime miniſter preſented a Memorial to the Emperor on a ſubject he did not like. The Emperor diſregarded it. The Miniſter repeated it three days ſucceſſively. The Emperor at length in a rage tore it in pieces. The Miniſter coolly gathered up the fragments, and, paſting them together, preſented it a fourth time. This proof of his patience and perſeverance had ſuch an effect on the Emperor, that he took the matter into conſideration and complied with the requeſt.

CALM FORTITUDE.

An Emperor of China propoſed making a progreſs through part of his dominions. One of his counſellors oppoſed it, as at that time improper. The Emperor in heat drew his ſabre and cried, "Paſs the order for my journey this inſtant, or I will ſtrike off your head." The officer without the leaſt emotion took off his Mandarin's cap and robe, and, kneeling down with his neck extended, ſaid, "Your Majeſty may ſtrike, for I cannot comply with what I know to be contrary to the good of the empire." The Emperor checked himſelf and gave up his journey.

A RECEIPT *for* FAMILY-PEACE.

An Emperor of China, making a progreſs, diſcovered a family in which the maſter with his wives, children, grandchildren, daughters-in-law, and ſervants, all lived in perfect peace and harmony. The Emperor admiring this, inquired of the old man what means he employed to preſerve quiet among ſuch a number of perſons. The man, taking out a pencil, wrote only theſe three words:—*Patience, patience, patience.*

A TRAGICAL INCIDENT.

At an Indian wedding in the Philippine Iſlands, the bride retired from the company in order to go down to the river and waſh her feet. As ſhe was thus employed, an alligator ſeized her. Her ſhrieks brought the people to the place, who ſaw her between the monſter's teeth, and juſt drawn under water. The bridegroom inſtantly plunged after with his dagger in his hand and purſued the raviſher. After a deſperate conflict he made him deliver up his prey, and ſwam to ſhore with the body of his dead wife in his arms.

SPANISH HIGH-SPIRIT.

Don Sabiniano, a Spaniard, being a priſoner in a dungeon at Liſbon, ſoon after the revolt of the Duke of Braganza, afterwards King John of Portugal, was told by the corregidor that the King was paſſing by, and that it would be a proper occaſion to petition for releaſe; inſtead of which, he ſhut his window in the King's face. For this affront his window was bricked up, and all acceſs of light debarred.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

CONTINUATION *of the* THIRD QUARTERLY SITTING *of the* CLASS *of* MATHEMATICAL *and* PHYSICAL SCIENCES, YEAR 9.

CITIZEN KOCH has ſent a *Memoir on a Literary Society, which appears to have been eſtabliſhed at Straſburg, towards the end of the fifteenth and at the beginning of the ſixteenth centuries.* The author obſerves, that letters from their earlieſt revival were favourably received in Alſace, and eſpecially at Straſburg. This city held the firſt rank among the free cities of the Empire; and the inhabitants, who lived in eaſe and freedom, poſſeſſed that urbanity and independent ſpirit which are acceptable to the Muſes.

Straſburg was in a manner the cradle of the art of printing, and by this invention the improvement of the human mind advanced with a celerity which it had not known before. By this means, facts, thoughts, opinions, the productions of genius, diſcoveries of every kind, are tranſported, like articles of commerce, over all parts of the globe where the art of reading is known. Guttemburg, the author of this new art, removed his eſtabliſhment to Mentz; but he left induſtrious pupils in Straſburg. A literary ſociety was at the ſame time formed there, an inſtitution which, it may be aſſerted, was unknown to the ancients. As our learned ſocieties are favourable to the progreſs of the human mind, ſo thoſe eſtabliſhments among the ancients which bore ſome reſemblance to them, ſuch as the Academia of Plato, the Lyceum of Ariſtotle, the Portico of Zeno, and the Gardens of Epicurus, were often contrary to it. In our ſocieties each member has his own opinions, his own principles, his own views, and his own thoughts, all which may be conſidered as his peculiar property. Every new diſcovery is graciouſly received; every truth is admitted; every opinion may be preſented without incurring diſpleaſure, although what one of the members thinks is frequently that which his neighbour does not think; thence diſcuſſions take place, in which good faith predominates. But the ancient ſocieties were merely ſchools, where the maſter preſerved an aſcendancy, and that even when he was no more; all ſentiments were formed by his; his doctrine was the doctrine of all; his opinions were ſacred dogmas, and it was a kind of ſacrilege to ſubmit them to examination. No new progreſs was therefore to be expected while the ſchool laſted; it produced nothing but commentaries on the doctrine of the maſter. The truth which one ſchool profeſſed was only received into another, to undergo a ſentence of reprobation. And laſtly, each ſchool piqued itſelf leſs on having reaſon, than on maintaining a uſurpation by its principles over the rights of reaſon. In one they believed that there was no vacuum in nature; in another, that there was; in one, that God was of a ſpherical figure; in another, that he was perfectly flat *. Such however was not the ſchool of Straſburg. Its founder was James Wimpheling, who was well ſeconded by ſome zealous partizans of reviving letters, who juſtly deſerved to take a place with him. Here they entered into a critical examination of ancient and modern works, as being thereby qualified to decide which of them ſhould firſt obtain the honour of printing. A ſtill more fortunate reſult of theſe conferences, was to collect and concentrate in one focus the different parts of human knowledge, which, till then, iſolated and without mutual correſpondence, had been the ſubjects of ſeparate inſtruction. And, above all, it is to the labours of the Society of Straſburg that we may attribute the aſtoniſhing ſucceſs of the religious revolution in that city, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century. It might be thought on a ſuperficial view, that the human mind has little to congratulate itſelf on the ſuperiority which the opinions of a Saxon monk obtained over thoſe of the doctors of Rome, or that certain theological tenets were ſubſtituted for other theological tenets;—and that theſe novelties brought on freſh cauſes of perſecution: but the truth is, that the reformation of Luther, followed by that of Calvin and many others, gave an acuteneſs to the reaſoning faculty, and a happy audacity to explore that which men hitherto had been only accuſtomed to revere; and, in ſhort, to grant nothing to authority when it is not in ſtrict accordance with reaſon. Laſtly, the combat of metaphyſical queſ-

* According to Zeno, God was perfectly round; according to Epicurus, the Gods were of a flat figure, not to be cruſhed by the various worlds or ſyſtems.

tions

tions has produced a philoſophical ſpirit, which is likewiſe the ſpirit of liberty; and ſtill further, the moſt friendly to order and the moſt averſe to licentiouſneſs. It may be ignorant—it oftens deems it glorious to doubt—but it never wanders out of the right-way, without ceaſing to be itſelf.

One of the moſt honourable functions of the Man of Letters is to celebrate the memory of deceaſed men of merit, ſo as to excite an emulation to imitate their talents and virtues. Citizen DELISLE DE SALES has diſcharged his duty, in reading to the Claſs *the Life of the late Veron Forbonnais, an Aſſociate Member*, and *the Literary Life of General Montalembert*, two men truly citizens, who devoted their whole lives to what they conſidered advantageous to their country.

Forbonnais was one of the firſt men who called the attention of the French to the different ſubjects of political economy. He wrote on the Finances, becauſe he ſaw, with a virtuous grief, riches deſigned to reproduce riches ſnatched from the hands of the labourer, and the poor man, already ſuccumbing under the weight of his burthen, obliged to bear likewiſe the ſardle of the wealthy man. He wiſhed to ſimplify the impoſts, to render them leſs vexatious; he wanted even to reduce them to unity; a ſpecious project, but which would cauſe the impoſt to fall too heavily on ſome, whilſt others would but ſlightly feel it, and which would moreover fail to attain the object of the author, who eſtabliſhed it as a principle, that the ſtrength of an empire conſiſts in taxing only ſuperfluities. And how is it poſſible by one ſingle method to come at the ſuperfluity of ſo many perſons who poſſeſs much, and whoſe ſelfiſh ſpirit is ever deviſing arguments to perſuade themſelves that they have not even neceſſaries? Forbonnais wrote on commerce, on the marine, on money, on agriculture, on legiſlation, and on diplomacy. He embraced in his mind the whole ſphere of public utility. He everywhere diſcovers a ſagacious intellect, a ſpirit animated with the deſire of doing good. His *chefs-d'œuvres* are his *Elements of Commerce*, and his *Diſſertation on the French Finances*. He has left a great number of manuſcript pieces. When he had a part in the public Adminiſtration, he was juſt, ſevere and incorruptible; in private life, he was prudent, humane and beneficent.

Citizen de Sales in his *Life of Montalembert* connects with ſome anecdotes but little known relative to the life of that general, the hiſtory of his inceſſant controverſy with the Corps of Engineers reſpecting his ſyſtem of the defenſive art, as likewiſe an analytical ſynopſis of the eleven volumes, in quarto, of his *Perpendicular Fortification*.

Some nations among the antients have had, at certain periods, very formidable navies, and were then called by metaphor ſovereigns of the ſea; but without ever extending the idea ſo far as to ſuppoſe that the vaſt extent of the ocean could be the particular domain of one nation. This was reſerved for the moderns; it appears to have been firſt adopted by the Portugueſe, who wanted to expel the Dutch from the Indies, and has been ſince ſeized with avidity by the Engliſh. It produced a diſpute near two centuries ago, of which Citizen CHAMPAGNE has collected the details, in his *Analyſis and Expoſition of the Treatiſe of Grotius*, intitled, *Mare Liberum*, or *the Freedom of the Seas*; and of the Treatiſe of Selden, intitled, *Mare Clauſum*, or *the Dominion of the Seas, in Reply to that of Grotius*. Theſe writers both employed their pens to defend the cauſe of their reſpective countries; but the pen was too feeble an inſtrument to terminate ſuch a controverſy. Grotius, in ſpite of numberleſs quotations, which injure the force of his arguments, proves the liberty of the ſeas by the laws of nature, and by the right which every nation has of carrying on commerce with another, without being obliged to ſubmit to the arbitrary laws of a third, which can only make ſuch for itſelf. Grotius, who was a Hollander, generouſly defended the rights of his country. Selden, an Engliſhman, entered into the liſts with Grotius, by order of the Cabinet of London, and to ſerve the ambition of that Government; a government then atrocious in its mode of vindication, which employed the intrigues of its Miniſter at the Hague, to endanger the life of Grotius, and to involve that reſpectable man in the calamitous affair of Barnevelt. Grotius did not happily defend even a good cauſe, as he employed his vaſt erudition in ſupporting himſelf by authorities, when he ſhould only have acknowledged that of reaſon. Selden defended a bad cauſe ill, preciſely becauſe it was bad, and that he could only reſort to means of defence more or leſs ridiculous. He aſſerts that the ſea may as well become a property as vacant lands, coaſts, rivers and mountains; he ſeems to forget that all theſe may be included within the limits of a dominion, and that the ocean, far from being ſhut up,

com

comprehends and includes every thing. He calls Great Britain *the Iſland of the Ocean*, and pretends that reciprocally, the ſea is the *Ocean of the Iſland*. He plunges his readers and himſelf in the night of paſt ages, and, holding them there in darkneſs, ſhews that Great Britain has exerciſed, at all times, her empire over the four ſeas which make part of her domain, by the ſame title as ſhe holds her territory. He fixes the limits of the Britiſh ſeas, advancing them on the north no further than Greenland, and without rigorouſly bounding them on the ſide of America. He has alſo the condeſcenſion to leave to the nations, whoſe coaſts are oppoſite to thoſe of Great Britain, the property of their harbours and of their ports, and ſtill further that of their rivers as far as to their *embouchures*.

The work of Grotius is uſeleſs, becauſe it proves what has no need of proof. That of Selden is abſurd. The ocean will be always free, by right; but, by a too long lethargy of the maritime powers, right may, at length, give way to force; and we may ſee the ocean become, at leaſt for a time, the uſurped domain of an iſland which is hardly to be diſcovered on its vaſt extent.

Citizen LEVESQUE has read a *third Memoir on the Conſtruction of the Republic of Athens*. This Memoir relates to the *Tribunals of that Republic*. The number of judges at Athens was ſix thouſand, and that of the citizens never ſurpaſſed twenty-one thouſand. It ſhould ſeem that this exceſſive number of judges, who were choſen out of the indigent claſs, muſt frequently prove injurious to juſtice; that a tribunal of a thouſand or of fifteen hundred judges reſembles too much the aſſembly of the people, of which hiſtory has handed down to us many unjuſt judgments, and that it muſt be, like the people, ſuſceptible of credulity, of paſſion, of blind ignorance, of prejudice, of diſtruſt, of fickleneſs and of facility of letting itſelf be carried along by the inſidious eloquence of the orators. The author further indicates other vices which he thinks he has diſcovered in thoſe tribunals. The reſult of his three Memoirs is, that if the Republic of Athens ſhone with the greateſt luſtre in letters and in arts, we muſt not thence conclude that every thing elſe was perfect, the conſtitution, legiſlation and the judicial forms. He dares to think, that in all theſe reſpects we have the aſcendant over her, and over all the Republics of Greece. The reaſon is, that in theſe points we can only approach to perfection by a long experience. But the Republics of Greece would not acquire any, becauſe a ſort of ſuperſtition kept them ſcrupulouſly attached to the firſt eſſays of their infancy. We have in one aſſemblage both their experience and that of the Romans, and that of the long ages which have preceded us. Time produces every thing, but by a ſlow proceſs, good conſtitutions, good laws and good judiciary forms; it matures human reaſon which perfects every thing, but this it effects ſlowly, as it does all the reſt, and will never perhaps terminate this great work.

Works compoſed by Members of the Claſs, printed and depoſited in the Library, during the laſt Quarterly Sitting.

An Abridgment of Univerſal Hiſtory, during the Firſt Ten Ages of the Vulgar Æra, by Citizen MENTELLE.

Obſervations on the preſent Syſtem of Public Inſtruction, by Citizen DESTUIT TRACY, an aſſociate-member.

The Hiſtory of France, ſince the Revolution of 1789, Volume I. in quarto, by Citizen TOULONGEON.

The Ruins of Port Royal, by Citizen GREGOIRE.

BRANDENBURG ECONOMICAL SOCIETY *at* POTSDAM.

This Society had offered a prize of 20 rix-dollars for the invention of a cheap and ſimple oil-preſs for the uſe of farmers. Five models of ſuch machines were ſent in, and the prize was adjudged to that invented by Mr. MAY, referendary to the Board of Trade and Manufactures in Berlin.—In the meeting of the 7th of May M. von Rochow, canon of the cathedral church, propoſed a prize of five *Frederics-d'or* to the rural economiſt, who ſhall make known to the Society a certain remedy againſt the hunger-flower (*Draba verna L.*).—On the 7th of May the Society held their general meeting; M. VON VOSS being Preſident. The following papers were read. 1. A treatiſe by M. von Rochow on the indiſpenſability of arithmetic in rural economy.—2. On the degenerating of potatoes; by Paſtor Stockmar of South Pruſſia.—3. On the improving of potatoes, by raiſing plants from the ſeed; by Dr. Keyſelitz of Pleſs.—4. On the beſt method of employing fuel in heating ovens; with drawings and a model; by Profeſſor Klaproth.—5. On the hindrances to the abolition of commons; by an unknown Correſpondent.—6. On a propoſal for ſupplying the want for hop-poles;

poles; by M. Hubert of Zoſſen. A ſhort account of the contents of the following treatiſes was given:—How to promote the ſpeedy growth of oak-trees; by the Rev. Mr. Germerſhauſen.—On the means of preventing the ravages occaſioned by caterpillars; by Baron von Roſenberg of Dreſden.—On the means of removing the dearth of wood; by M. Braumiller, merchant in Berlin.—An account of the inoculation of the ſheep-pox; by Baron von Lauer of Plauen.—On a method of preparing ſyrup of turnep; by Privy-counſeller von Werdeck.—On the uſe of the ſeed of the *geranium gruinum* as a hygrometer; by the Rev. Mr. Lademann of Uhrſleben.—On the ſparing of wood; and on the effect of the light of the ſun on the vegetation of plants; by R. Lindenthal of Küſtrin.—Economical obſervations, by M. Henſchke.—On the mode of inſtruction in the ſchools in town and country; by the Rev. Mr. Schlemüller.—Plan for eſtabliſhing a company to inſure the ſtock and crops of farmers; by Mr. Inſpector Schäfer of Lohburg.—On the preſſing of oil from ſeeds growing in the Margraviate of Brandenburg.—On the dividing of the paſturage-lands; by M. Fiſcher of Crailſheim, &c.—Models were likewiſe exhibited of a ſawing-machine; of a plough; of a ſtove for cooking, ſo conſtructed as to ſave fuel; of a farm houſe, whoſe gable-ſides are covered with ſtraw or reeds; of a potatoe-machine; and a drawing of a wood-ſaving ſtove for warming rooms.

ACADEMY *of* SCIENCES *at* BERLIN.

The public aſſembly of the Academy, held on the 3d of Auguſt 1801, for the purpoſe of celebrating the King's birth-day, was opened by the perpetual Secretary, M. MERIAN, with an appropriate oration. The Secretary then read a report, from which it appeared, that in anſwer to the prize-queſtion propoſed by the Phyſical Claſs, viz. "On the influence of electricity on fermentation," only one treatiſe had been received, which had not been deemed deſerving of the prize:—but that the Philoſophical Claſs had adjudged the prize to be equally divided between the authors of two of the treatiſes received on the ſubject propoſed by them, viz. "On the origin of human knowledge." The firſt had the following motto from Homer: Αχλυν δ' απ' οφθαλμων ελον, &c.; and the other, the following from Locke: "*l'Experience eſt le fondement de toutes nos connoiſſances.*" On opening the ſealed billets, it appeared, that Mr. Lazarus Bendavid was the author of the firſt; and of the ſecond, Joſeph Maria Degerando, Member of the Council of Arts and Profeſſor of Ethics in Paris. The *acceſſit* was adjudged to a treatiſe with the motto Δος μοι που στω. Mr. Merian at the ſame time gave notice, that the ſame Claſs propoſed the following queſtion for the new prize of 50 ducats for the year 1803: "How far the moral value of an action may be taken into conſideration in the enacting of a penal law, and in the application thereof."—Mr. Merian then read the elogy of the late Miniſter of State, Count von Fichtenſtein—.Profeſſor Walter, ſenior, read a treatiſe on the queſtion: "How is a child nouriſhed while it remains incloſed in the womb?" and Privy-counſellor Ancillon a Diſſertation on the Metaphyſics of the Greeks. Mr. Privy-counſellor Ermann cloſed the meeting by reading A genealogical Account of all the Imperial, Royal, and Sovereign-princely Perſonages who in the laſt century were deſcended in a direct line from Queen *Sophia Charlotte* and her only ſon Frederic William I.

ACADEMY *of the* ARTS *at* VIENNA.

The prizes which are given by the Royal Imperial Academy of the Arts in Vienna, the large ones every two years, and the ſmall ones every year, were diſtributed to the moſt deſerving candidates in April 1801. The large prizes conſiſt of medals; the firſt of a gold medal of the value of twenty-four ducats; and the ſecond of a ſilver medal, with an addition of money, the whole worth eight ducats. The perſon who receives the firſt prize, leaves the prize-painting in the poſſeſſion of the Academy; but the piece which obtains the ſecond prize is returned to the artiſt. The ſmaller prizes conſiſt of money, the moſt conſiderable of them ſeldom exceeding twenty-five florins. The ſubjects propoſed for 1800 were:—In hiſtorical painting, "Adam ſhewing to Eve the murdered Abel," from Geſner's Poem. The two prizes were adjudged to Joſeph Redel, and Frederic Matthæi of Dreſden. —In landſcape-painting, "A rocky tract of country, with a waterfall." J. Giebele, and Francis Jaſchke obtained the prizes.——In ſtatuary, "Homer, blind, and led by a boy. Joſeph Geiger, and Elias Hütter obtained the prize.—In architecture, "A church." A. A. Ortner, and J. Neurohr obtained the prizes.

VARIETIES

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

M. VON KOTZEBUE's work, entitled *The moſt remarkable Year of my Life*, containing an account of his baniſhment and journey into the diſtant regions of Siberia, and of his other wonderful and romantic adventures in Ruſſia, has been tranſlated into Engliſh, from his own manuſcript, by Mr. BERESFORD, at Berlin, and will make its appearance in London in the courſe of January. Thoſe who have read it deſcribe it as one of the moſt intereſting works that has appeared for ſome years paſt. Since the beginning of October, M. von Kotzebue has reſided at Weimar, and has been writing an extenſive drama, the ſubject of which is taken from the Cruſades. The new theatre at Berlin is, on the 1ſt of January, 1802, to be opened with this piece, by order of the King of Pruſſia, who is very partial to Kotzebue's plays.

Mr. BOWYER, of Pall-mall, intends to publiſh ten numbers, each containing four Views in Egypt, from the collection of Sir ROBERT AINSLIE, taken during his Embaſſy to Conſtantinople by LUIGI MAYER. The ſubjects are, Views of Alexandria, Aboukir, Roſetta, and Grand Cairo; of the Palace of Mourad Bey; of different parts of the Banks of the Nile; external and internal Views of the Pyramids; Pompey's Pillar; Obeliſks, Catacombs, Sepulchres, Moſques, Villages, Arabian Fairs, Balls, &c. The Views will be accompanied with brief hiſtorical, and archaiological obſervations, and incidental illuſtrations of the manners and cuſtoms of the natives. Mr. Bowyer has alſo purchaſed the Manuſcript written by the Athenian Reveley, of his obſervations made in his tour through Egypt upon the different objects of antiquity, particularly their exact meaſurement, &c. which will render the Hiſtory accompanying theſe Views the moſt authentic ever publiſhed; and it is intended that Mr. Reveley's account ſhall never appear but in this work.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR's long-expected Tranſlation of the entire Works of Plato is printing rapidly at the expence of the Duke of Norfolk, and will probably make its appearance in the courſe of the ſpring, in ten handſome volumes, quarto.

The matchleſs edition of Shakeſpeare publiſhed by the BOYDELLS' at length approaches to a concluſion, and only one Number remains to be delivered. This work will long continue a monument of glory to its publiſhers, and to the age which patronized it.

We congratulate the public on the proſpect, that Stereotype-printing will ſoon be introduced into this metropolis, under the patronage and direction of a nobleman who has long deſerved well of his country for his attention to the uſeful arts. The adoption of this invention, and the probable reduction of the ruinous and oppreſſive duty upon paper, will again reduce the price of books to their former ſtandard.

A ſplendid work is announced to be publiſhed in quarterly numbers, intitled "*Scotia Depicta*; or, the Antiquities, Public Buildings, Caſtles, Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, Cities, Towns, and Picturesque Scenery, of Scotland illuſtrated; in a Series of finiſhed etchings, by Mr. FITTLER, from accurate Drawings made on the ſpot by JOHN CLAUDE NATTES, from 1797 to 1800; the whole accompanied with Deſcriptions, antiquarian, hiſtorical, and picturesque."

The Rev. Mr. FIELD, of Warwick, propoſes to publiſh, in the courſe of the preſent month, a ſecond edition, with corrections and conſiderable additions, of his Introduction to the Uſe of the Globes. A much greater number and variety of problems, and a larger collection of examples for practice, are given, than are uſually to be found in works of a ſimilar nature. It is accompanied alſo with a ſeries of queſtions for examination.

Mr. MILLAR, in Bond-ſtreet, who has publiſhed the Coſtume of China with ſo much applauſe, announces the firſt number of the Coſtume of Turkey, both Aſiatic and European; including that of the Greek Iſlands of the Archipelago; in a Series of coloured Engravings, illuſtrative of the ſingular and diverſified Manners, Cuſtoms, and Dreſſes of thoſe intereſting Nations; faithfully copied from Drawings, taken on the Spot, by OCTAVIAN DALVIMART, with Deſcriptions in Engliſh and French. The work will conſiſt of eight numbers, each number containing ſeven and ſometimes eight plates, coloured after the exact manner of the original drawings: the ſize will be imperial 4to, and the price

price of each number will be one guinea.

The ſame bookſeller propoſes to publiſh, under the patronage of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville, a magnificent edition, in imperial quarto, of the Chaſe, Field-ſports, and Hobbinol of WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, Eſq. with a new Life of the Author, by Dr. SOMERVILLE; ſuperbly embelliſhed with Engravings of various ſorts, by Bartolozzi, Heath, Fittler, Byrne, Anker Smith, Neagle, Armſtrong, &c. Among others will be given a portrait of the author, from an original picture, never engraved, and now in the poſſeſſion of Lord Somerville; twelve curious paintings, illuſtrative of the Hobbinol, originally executed for the author, and now in his Lordſhip's poſſeſſion: alſo portraits of the moſt eminent ſportſmen of the author's time, as well as thoſe moſt celebrated of the preſent day.

The Bookſellers and Printers of London have reſolved at a general meeting, to petition Parliament for a repeal of the late oppreſſive and impolitic duty on paper; and it is to be hoped their brethren, in every county throughout the kingdom, will follow their example, and omit no means of influencing Members of Parliament to ſupport their reaſonable application.

Meſſrs. GAMEAU and Co. will publiſh in January, a Poem, in eight books, intitled "Science Revived; or, the Viſion of Alfred."

Mr. HUNT has in hand a tragedy intitled, "the Earl of Surrey," which will ſhortly be preſented to the managers of Drury-lane Theatre.

The Rev. E. FORSTER, F. A. S. announces a Hiſtory of the County of Suffolk, which is not to exceed three volumes quarto. It is to be printed in the firſt ſtile of elegance, and to be enriched with engravings from drawings of the firſt artiſts, by Bartolozzi, Byrne, Heath, Fittler, &c.

A new Claſſical Dictionary of Ancient Geography, on a more extenſive ſcale than any former publication, is now ready for the preſs, and is intended to be publiſhed during the winter.

Mr. DUPPA is publiſhing in a very ſplendid manner a ſelection of heads from the beſt freſco paintings of Raphael, accompanied with critical obſervations. He contraſts this with his former work, from the laſt judgement of Michael Angelo, and illuſtrates by the compariſon the difference of feeling in their art, and the reſpective merits of thoſe powerful and contemporary rivals.

Dr. GARNETT, whoſe Lectures on Experimental Philoſophy and Chemiſtry have been very numeroüſly attended, has iſſued a Proſpectus for the following Courſes:—1. A Courſe on *Chemiſtry*, comprehending all the modern diſcoveries in that ſcience, with its application to the different arts and manufactures, particularly pharmacy, medicine, and agriculture. This courſe will conſiſt of about forty lectures, two of which will be delivered every week, viz. on Tueſday and Thurſday, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The firſt Lecture will be on Tueſday, January 19.—2. A Courſe of Lectures on *Zoonomia*; or, the Laws of Animal Life; in which a popular view of the animal economy will be given, and of the laws by which its different functions are regulated, with the methods of preventing and curing diſeaſes. The object of the lecturer will be to render this courſe intereſting, not only to medical ſtudents, but to all who think the ſtudy of the human frame a ſubject worthy their inquiry. This Courſe will conſiſt of not leſs than fifteen Lectures, one of which will be delivered every Wedneſday evening, at 8 o'clock. The firſt Lecture will be on Wedneſday, January 20.

Meſſrs. A. and C. R. AIKIN will begin an evening Courſe of Lectures on various Chemical Manufactures, and the Outlines of Chemiſtry, on the 1ſt of March next. The Lectures will be given every Monday and Wedneſday evening, in a commodious room at the Alderſgate-ſtreet Diſpenſary, with the uſe of which the lecturers have been favoured by the governors of that inſtitution.

Dr. OSBORN's and Dr. CLARKE's Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, will be given as uſual, at the houſe of Dr. Clarke, New Burlington-ſtreet. The firſt of the two ſpring-courſes will begin on Monday, January 24, 1802, at half paſt ten in the morning, and the lectures will be given at that hour every day for the convenience of ſtudents attending the hoſpitals.

Mr. J. THELWALL is delivering at Leeds, Sheffield, &c. a Courſe of five Lectures, on the Science and Practice of Elocution, which he illuſtrates by various readings and recitals in proſe and verſe.

There has lately arrived in the port of London, conſigned from the Preſidency of Fort St. George, a bale of *aloe nar*, a new article in the commercial world. It poſſeſſes the quality of hemp, and is ſaid to be of very long duration in uſe. It is ſent home for the expreſs purpoſe of being manufactured and tried, as a ſpeci-

men to aſcertain how far it is likely to be of importance to this country.

Mr. BERESFORD, of Berlin, has announced for ſpeedy publication in that city, a Dramatic Library; or, a Collection of the beſt Engliſh Plays. Indeed, in conſequence of the impolitic duty, all the beſt Engliſh authors are now printed in various cities in France and Germany, and ſold one hundred per cent. cheaper than the copy exported from England.

It is not perhaps generally known, that what is called gilt leather, owes its yellow appearance to a covering of tinfoil, lackered over with yellow varniſh: this however is literally the fact, and hence gilt leather by long wearing becomes of a ſilvery white colour. The ſame method is employed to make various articles of braſs to reſemble gold, and to give certain pieces of iron furniture, the appearance of braſs. To prepare the yellow varniſh, diſſolve, ſeparately, two ounces of pure gum lac in forty-eight ounces of ſpirit of wine, and one ounce of dragon's-blood in the ſame quantity of ſpirit; then mix the ſolutions and add three grains of yellow wood, digeſt the mixture twelve hours in a gentle heat, then filter the liquor through blotting paper, and keep it in a clear glaſs bottle well ſtopped. If a paler varniſh is required, the yellow wood may be omitted.

An improvement in the preparation of Pulvis Antimonialis has been communicated to the Royal Society by Mr. CHENEVIX. This medicine was originally introduced into the pharmacopœa as a ſubſtitute for Dr. JAMES's powder, but is more active in its operation and liable to conſiderable variation in the proportion of its conſtituent parts; Mr. Chenevix has therefore propoſed another ſubſtitute not expoſed to theſe objections. It is prepared as follows: Take equal parts of phoſphat of lime and powder of algaroth, and diſſolve the mixture in the leaſt poſſible quantity of muriatic acid; then add ſome cauſtic ammonia to diſtilled water, and drop gradually into this the muriatic ſolution, a copious white precipitate will be produced, which when waſhed and dried, is ready for uſe. This medicine has been already exhibited by ſome eminent practitioners, and appears to have all the properties of the Pulvis Antimonialis but in a much leſs concentrated form, ſo that it may be given in doſes of leſs than eight grains without occaſioning vomiting.

M. KIRCHNER, M. D. of Würth on the Mayne, promiſes to make public a newly-diſcovered ſecret of nature!—a ſomething, which, without being coſtly, "poſſeſſes tinging powers, is fire-proof, the only true alkaheſt, and univerſal-medicine, which contains the firſt principle of all wiſdom, and fully explains the half ſolved enigma, in which the proper application of this alkaheſt to baſe metals lies hidden. For diſcloſing this notable, and in its kind unique arcanum, he modeſtly deſires only 700 guineas!

The Elector of Bavaria has given a commiſſion to the Court-councillor KLEINSCHROD, of Würtzburg, to compoſe for his electoral dominions a new Code of Penal Laws.

At the cloſe of the year 1800, there were 751 ſtudents at the Univerſity of Halle; viz. 49 nobles, and 702 of the *tiers-état*. Of theſe 324 ſtudied divinity, 372 juriſprudence, and 55 medicine—of the whole number only 91 were foreigners.

CHARDON-LA-ROCHETTE has undertaken a journey into the ſouthern departments of France, in order to preſerve and collect the monuments and works of art of every kind, which have luckily eſcaped the Vandaliſm of the Revolution.

At the Sitting of the National Inſtitute of the 5th Meſſidor, year 9, citizen SICARD was elected to the place of the Section of Grammar, vacant by the death of citizen de Wailly, by a majority of 216 voices: citizen FONTANES had 208, and citizen THIEBAULT 158.

A uſeful experiment has been lately made at Rambouillet, (on the Melinos flock naturalized in France) which proves, contrary to vulgar prejudices, and even the opinion of a great number of naturaliſts, that the wool of ſheep does not fall off or degenerate by letting it acquire more than one year's growth. Some two year fleeces have produced preciſely double, in reſpect of weight, to that of one year; and the longeſt wool of the double quantity was equally fine in quality. Thus a two-ſhear Melinos has produced more than 16 pounds of a wool which ſold for three francs the pound, like that of the one-year fleeces.

The Society of Medicine of Bourdeaux has juſt propoſed a prize of the value of 300 francs, to the perſon that ſhall preſent, with order, regularity and method, the *Doctrine of Hippocrates*, or a *diſplay of the Hippocratic Art of Medicine*. The prize will be diſtributed in the public ſitting of Fructidor, year 10. The Memoirs will be received till the 1ſt. Thermidor

dor of the ſame year, and ſhould be directed, free of poſtage, to the Secretary-general of the Society.

A French tranſlation of Wieland's Ariſtippus will ſhortly be publiſhed by POIGNET. Two other tranſlations of the ſame work are announced.

CHARDON-LA-ROCHETTE, is preparing a complete edition of the celebrated Vatican Codex of the Anthology, with a Commentary, in ſeven vols.

CHAUSSARD has lately printed at Paris, a *Hiſtorie des Courtiſannes Grecques*, which he announces as a Continuation of the Voyages of Anacharſis and of Antenor!!!

Mr. AKERBLAD, a Swediſh gentleman who belonged to the Swediſh embaſſy at Conſtantinople, and thereby had an opportunity to make a literary tour in ſeveral parts of the Levant, is now diligently employed in examining the treaſures in the National Library at Paris, eſpecially the numerous Coptic manuſcripts.

A circumſtantial account of all the manuſcripts in the National Library at Paris is now printing. A part thereof will appear in the 6th, and the remainder in the 7th volume of the *Notices des Manuſcrits de la Bibliotheque Nationale*; ſo that the curioſity of thoſe will ſoon be gratified, who wiſh to become acquainted with the contents of the treaſures with which that rich collection has been augmented. A catalogue has been long ago prepared for the uſe of thoſe who viſit the National Library to collate or conſult manuſcripts for literary purpoſes: and every thing is there acceſſible.

In the Dukedom of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, an inſtitution has been formed, by order of the Duke, for the inſtruction of future ſchool-maſters. Of ſeveral plans propoſed for this purpoſe, the preference was given to that of *Paſtor F. L. Reinhold*, of Woldegt: and a commiſſion given him to eſtabliſh the ſchool at Michaelmas 1801, in his place of reſidence, himſelf being appointed Director thereof.

The prize ſubjects, viz. "Achilles in Scyros" and "Achilles combating with the River-gods", propoſed by GÖTHE in the Propyläen (a journal publiſhed by him) vol. III. No. 2, page 163, produced an intereſting and inſtructive exhibition at Weimar. The productions of thoſe who contended for the prizes, were hung in the exterior hall; and in the ſecond the ſpectators found a ſelect and well arranged collection of drawings and paintings by ancient and modern maſters. A whole ſeries of drawings and paintings by Nahl of Caſſel, in particular, attracted the attention of the connoiſſeur; as likewiſe ſeveral ſketches and two well-finiſhed heads, after Rafaelle's Transfiguration, by Tick of Berlin; Portraits by Bury; paintings in oil by Kolbe of Duſſeldorf; two portrait-buſts by Dannecker; a relievo by Wolf of Caſſel; and ſome works of the ancient maſters, among which are a Rubens and a Vandyke of extraordinary beauty. The happieſt conſequences are expected to follow in the reviving of the true ſpirit of the art, from ſuch an exhibition, under the foſtering guidance of ſo competent a judge, whom Germany is proud to boaſt of, as the firſt of her poets and connoiſſeurs, and on whoſe deciſions neither the jealous zeal of rival ſchools nor little by-views will have any influence.

The lioneſs of the Menagerie at Paris, mother of the three young lions, has lately whelped two females; this is her third geſtation. She ſuckles them with the ſame care, and always appears gentle and careſſing to the keeper. The three young ones are well; the one that was caſtrated is grown very ſurly; it is kept in a ſeparate den; the two others are very gentle.

Citizen ANTOINE ALEXIS CADET DE VAUX has lately addreſſed a letter to the Miniſter of the Interior, in which he communicates a cheap and efficacious proceſs, to deſtroy, and above all to prevent, the mephitiſm with which walls are penetrated, wherever a number of people are, whether in a ſtate of health or ſickneſs. Walls under ſuch circumſtances, become inſenſibly impregnated with infectious exhalations, which they re-exhale, wherever there is an atmoſpherical motion; in fact there is both an aſpiration and a reſpiration. Currents of air, when admitted, ſweep and cleanſe the atmoſphere; but they do not carry away the miaſmata concealed in the poroſity of the walls, and which retain the infectious humidity of the perſpiration of bodies, which gradually condenſes on their ſurface. In the ſouthern climates, and particularly in Italy, where the pulmonary phthiſis acquires a character of energy which renders it very communicative, experience has proved, that not only the whole wardrobe ſhould be burnt, all the moveable effects placed in contact with the phthiſis, but likewiſe, that the ſuperficial coating of walls and of floors ſhould be done away, to prevent the contagion which they conceal and re-exhale. Citizen Cadet de Vaux is of opinion, that quicklime may be ſubſtituted for this purpoſe and become

a ſufficient precaution, as being a powerful de-mephitiſator. The moſt infected vans and ſieves loſe their ſmell when mixed with the whiting or ſize of lime. Citizen Cadet de Vaux makes mention of having brought a putrified carcaſe to ſuch a ſtate, as to be entirely free from odour, which he had been formerly authorized by an arret of parliament to exhume. This mephitiſm, he ſays, is ſo inherent, that even time cannot diſſipate it; witneſs the *Donjeon* at Vincennes, when it ceaſed to be a priſon of ſtate, under the miniſtry of Maleſherbes—the perſons who had been priſoners in it, were, among a multitude of others, curious to ſee it, and they found again the ſame ſcent which had ſtruck them on firſt entering it; the doors and windows however had been removed, and the elevation of the Donjeon expoſed it to the free action of the air. Workſhops, factories, infirmaries, hoſpitals, priſons, &c. have an atmoſphere peculiar to them—this atmoſphere is fatal, or often becomes the germ of epidemical, and ſometimes peſtilential, diſorders, ſuch as nictiopy, the hoſpital and priſon fever, &c. &c. Plants deprived of air languiſh and fade, and by conſequence much more animals, whoſe lungs conſume ſo large a maſs of it. Citizen GUYTON MORVEAU has diſcovered a method of purifying air, that contains in it the principle of epidemical or fatal diſorders, by the help of muriatic gas, and eſpecially of muriatic gas oxygenated. He purges theſe atmoſpheres, and deprives them of their miaſmata, which he confines or rather deſtroys. But this ſalutary means of purifying the air cannot act ſo efficaciouſly on walls which conceal deeply, in the poroſity of the ſtone, the miaſmata with which they are infected; but the active power of lime produces this effect. Citizen Cadet de Vaux ſtates the reſult of one of his experiments; being willing to try the effect of lime as a means of demephitiſation, he removed from a wall a thickneſs of nine lines (a French meaſure containing the 12th part of an inch)* before he arrived at the coating or layer not yet affected. The other portion of the ſame wall, reſerved for an experiment of compariſon, was completely demephitiſed, in the ſame thickneſs, by three ſucceſſive applications of common white waſh clean water and quick lime. But lime enters white-waſhing, and may become the principal ſubſtance of it, by ſubſtituting it for Spaniſh white. This ſubſtitution is more œconomical, conſidering the cheap price of lime: a toiſe of this white-waſhing, will only come to five *centimes*; as to the workmanſhip, hands will not be wanting in houſes of ſo large eſtabliſhments, where every thing ought to be for œconomy. To deſtroy the mephitiſm of walls in aſylums of indigence and misfortune, is ſome conſideration; but to prevent the evil, not to have to remedy it, is no leſs an object; but white waſhing with lime as the principal ingredient anſwers this purpoſe, by preventing walls from being impregnated with infectious miaſmata. To the objection for what purpoſe is the addition of the milk and the oil? the anſwer is, that lime has no adherence on walls, that no body or ſubſtance can be given to the layer; and laſtly that the lighteſt rubbing with a ſimple pencil-bruſh rubs it off, and leaves the wall naked, whence it happens that the contact of walls ſo whitened ſtains the cloaths. The cheeſy part of the milk, the addition of oil, which makes a ſoapy body with lime, form on the contrary, after the evaporation of the humidity, a denſe, coherent layer, ſuſceptible of a body; it is a ſort of varniſhed plaſter, which overcomes the poroſity of ſtone, of plaſter, of brick, and of wood, and the duſt of which may be removed, without leaving the white-waſhed part naked. This waſh has another advantage, namely, that of checking the nitrification of walls, which the painting of them in water-colours accelerates. In fact, glue is an animal ſubſtance, of which azote is one of the principal ingredients, but the decompoſition of glue leaves the azote at liberty, which is likewiſe one of the conſtituent principles of nitric acid, and conſigns it to the oxygen with which it forms this acid. White-waſhing forming no azote, there is one aliment leſs in the nitrification; it is not becauſe the cheeſy part does not alſo contain azote, but as it is not decompoſed, this principle is not at liberty to contract another union. Moreover, this waſh cloſes up the pores of the ſtone and is interpoſed between the walls and the nitrifying action. Citizen Cadet de Vaux concludes his letter by obſerving, that he has ſubmitted his theory and experiments to the two principal French chymiſts, Citizens

* The author adds in a note, that in a glaſs bottle having expo ed, to a moderate heat the duſt removed from a wall, he can judge by the ſmell, whether it is or is not polluted. He has, he ſays, ſeen ſtones more than a foot and a half thick tinged with mephitic particles through their whole dimenſions; and particularly in the privy of the *Hôtel des Invalides, and des Celeſtins*, he has noticed the remarkable circumſtance of the ſtone which formed the interior being totally deſtroyed.

up

FOURCROY and DEYEAUX; and that, ſupported by their authority, he can now recommend, eſpecially for the uſe of hoſpitals, his proceſs of reſinous white-waſhing (ſubſtituting, however, lime for Spaniſh white), as the moſt efficatious and œconomical means, to deſtroy and to prevent the mephitiſation of walls; the introduction of it, he adds, will procure him the ſweet ſatisfaction of having deſerved well of humanity and of domeſtic œconomy.

FOURCROY, VAUQUELIN, and THENARD, being engaged in making Galvanic experiments, have been rewarded by the diſcovery of one of the moſt important and remarkable facts relating to that phenomenon. Though it is known, that by multiplying the plates of Volta's column, the force of the ſtrokes as well as the quickneſs of the decompoſition of water is conſiderably increaſed, yet it remained to be examined, what effect might be produced by increaſing the ſurface of the plate. To this end the above chemiſts conſtructed a column of plates, the ſurface of each of which was one ſquare foot: the ſtrokes as well as the decompoſition of water were the ſame as from an equal number of ſmaller plates, but the combuſtion of metallic wires proceeded immediately with great violence, particularly in oxygen-gas, which phenomenon was not produced by a number of ſmaller plates.

Mr. BLIFENER of Berlin, muſician to the King of Pruſſia, has diſcovered a certain cypher applicable as notes in muſic, which though in itſelf very ſimple, eaſy and plain, is unintelligible to all who are not acquainted with the ſecret. It conſiſts of a muſical alphabet of five figures, which may be learned in half an hour even by thoſe who do not underſtand muſic, and with the aſſiſtance of which a perſon may learn to play mechanically on any inſtrument, in the ſhort ſpace of five hours. By means of the ſame cypher, perſons are likewiſe enabled to expreſs words or ideas in any language, to do which we now make uſe of the 24 letters. The inventor offers to communicate his ſecret by letters to all, who wiſh to inſtruct themſelves, for a reward of one Louis-d'or, under the condition that it is not publiſhed again.

It is known, that wood, on being burnt, yields one-ſixth of its weight of coal and five-ſixths of ſmoke, containing a conſiderable proportion of inflammable air, which is commonly waſted without uſe. For employing it to the purpoſe of heating and illuminating the room at the ſame time, an apparatus has been diſcovered by Citizen LEBON, engineer of bridges and roads, which he calls *thermolamp*, conſiſting of a box or veſſel, in which the double advantage of heating and illuminating is united. The ſmoke riſing out of it, freed from all vapours and ſoot, may be conducted through the ſmalleſt tubes, which may eaſily be concealed in the plaſter of the walls or ceiling. They may be made of oiled ſilk, but the orifice muſt conſiſt of metal to prevent the burning of the ſilk when the air takes fire at the contact with the atmoſpherical air. By this apparatus chimneys become quite needleſs, as the flame may be conducted in a moment from one apartment to another, without leaving either ſoot, aſhes, or coals. The fire thus produced wants no particular care to be kept up, and has beſides the advantage that its pure light may be formed into flowers, feſtoons, &c. or it may be made to emit its light from above in the pureſt brightneſs. The author of this curious diſcovery, who announced it to the National Inſtitute in the year 7, is preparing for publication a full account of its nature and compoſition.

The King of Pruſſia has allotted a general fund for the ſchools of the arts. From this fund the ſalaries of the teachers in the provincial ſchools are to be paid, and all neceſſary drawings, buſts and models purchaſed. In ſeveral cities of the Pruſſian monarchy, as for inſtance, in Frankfort on the Oder, and in ſeveral towns of South-Pruſſia, ſchools of the arts are to be erected, after the plan of that inſtituted at Magdeburg, in 1798. In this latter there are two teachers with ſalaries, Profeſſor BREYSIG and the painter FÜSSLE. The Conductor, COSTENOBLE, inſtructs the pupils in architecture and geometrical drawing. The theoretical part of drawing and perſpective is taught by Profeſſor BREYSIGIN, an extraordinary lecture. Three afternoons and one forenoon every week are beſides allotted to giving inſtruction.

The art of bleaching has derived conſiderable improvements from modern chemiſtry, a great ſhare of which is due to Citizen CHAPTAL, now Miniſter of the Interior in the French Republic. A bleaching manufactory has lately been eſtabliſhed at Paſſy, by Citizen BAWENS, under the direction of Chaptal, where, on a viſit of the Chief Conſul, about 2000 yards of cotton cloth were bleached by one ſimple operation. Preparations are now made for bleaching linen in the ſame way. It was BERTHOLLET who firſt employed the oxygenated muriatic acid in bleaching cloth, but afterwards the acid was combined with fixed alkalis, and earths and

an

an oxymyriat in ſolid form obtained, of which the lye is prepared. Another ſubſtance however, that may be employed for that purpoſe, is the ſulphurated lime, or the liver of lime, which, beſides its acting ſtill more on the fibre of flax, has the advantage of being leſs expenſive than potaſh, and may be applied cold. Citizen Chaptal ſucceded in employing vapours of oxygenated muriatic acid, for bleaching cotton, flax, and hemp, and invented the inſtruments with which that operation is performed at the manufactory of Citizen Bawens, and through means of which, 2000 or 3000 yards of cotton cloth are bleached in a day. Old engravings and books of a high value can be revived in a ſimilar manner, and the worſt ſort of rags prepared for very good paper. This method of bleaching is likewiſe of great uſe in cleanſing the linen of an hoſpital, which is ſtained with different morbid matters, and of which it is not freed by the moſt careful waſhing. A full account of the whole proceſs is to be found in the work of Citizen Chaptal, publiſhed by Citizen O'REILLY: *Eſſai ſur le Blanchement, avec la Deſcription de la Nouvelle Methode de blanchir d'aprés les Procedés du Citoyen Chaptal, et ſon Application aux Arts, Paris, 1801, with 14 engravings.*

A building is about to be erected at Paris, deſtined for the Conſervatory of Muſic, the groundſtone of which was laid by Citizen CHAPTAL, Miniſter of the Interior, on the 5th of Auguſt laſt. The muſical library conſiſts of more than 5000 manuſcripts of foreign muſic, the greateſt part of which were collected by Bonaparte, in the year 1797, in Italy. The number of pieces of French muſic is nearly the ſame.

Throughout the whole Ruſſian empire the book elling-trade is again as free and unreſtricted as under the reign of the Empreſs Catherine. It has been calculated, that ſince the death of Paul, 200,000 rubles-worth of German books only have been imported into Ruſſia. The Courlanders, Livonians, and Eſthonians are again permitted to ſtudy at the German Univerſities. At that of Jena alone, above 65 ſtudents arrived laſt autumn from Ruſſia.

In the margraviate of Baden, a law was publiſhed on the 18th of June, by which it was ordered, that in future no circulating library ſhould be eſtabliſhed without previouſly obtaining a licence from the magiſtrate: and that ſtrict inquiry ſhould be made relative to the character and qualifications of the perſon who forms ſuch an inſtitution.

It having been found, that the number of printers in Prague had increaſed beyond due proportion, it was ordered by an Imperial Edict, dated the 14th of April, that not only agreeably to the regulation of the 18th of May, 1793 the number of printing offices in the country-parts ſhould not be increaſed, but that in Prague too, it ſhould be ſo limited, that when two offices were relinquiſhed, only one ſhould be allowed to be eſtabliſhed in their ſtead, until the number of them ſhall be ſo far reduced, that every printer may be able to ſupport himſelf, and pay taxes to Government by profits ariſing from the printing of ſuch books as are publiſhed by the permiſſion of the licenſers.

Dr. HILDEBRAND, Profeſſor of Medicine at Lemberg, has been trying ſugar of lead as a remedy in pulmonic conſumption. Of 17 patients, whom he had under his care, he ſtates, that four were completely cured: but in the others, the ſuppuration of the lungs had already proceeded too far, as appeared on opening them after their death. The ſugar of lead is given, according to circumſtances, mixed with opium.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

ANTIQUITIES.

Munumenta Antiqua; or, Obſervations on Ancient Caſtles, on the Progreſs of Architecture in Great Britain, and on the correſponding Changes in Manners, Laws, and Cuſtoms. By Edward King, Eſq. vol. 2, 3l. 13s. 6d. Nicol.

ASTRONOMY.

A Treatiſe on Aſtronomy, in which the Elements of the Science are deduced in a natural order, demonſtrated on mathematical Principles, and explained by an application to the various Phenomena. By Olinthus Gregory, large volume, 8vo. with Plates, 15s. Kearſley.

COMMERCE.

Obſervations on the Reports of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company reſpecting the Trade between India and Europe. To which is added, An Appendix, containing the Papers referred to in the Work. By Thomas Henchman, Eſq. 10. 6d. Wright.

The

DRAMA.

The Thespian Dictionary; or, Dramatic Biography of the Eighteenth Century, containing Sketches of the Lives, Productions, &c. of all the principal Managers, Dramatists, Composers, Commentators, and Actors, in the United Kingdom, interspersed with Anecdotes, &c. Embellished with Portraits, 9s. 6d. boards. Hurst.

Alfonso, King of Castile, a Tragedy, by M. G. Lewis, Esq. 2s. 6d. Bell.

EDUCATION.

Hints for a Plan of General National Education, and a *Legislative* Revision of the present System, as it respects every Class of Children. By David Morrice, Author of the Art of Teaching, &c. 1s. Rivingtons.

A Defence of Public Education, in Answer to a Charge in a Discourse preached at St. Paul's by the Bishop of Meath, on the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Children. By William Vincent, D. D. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

The Dog of Knowledge; or, Memoirs of Bob, the Little Terrier. By the Author of Dick, the Little Poney, 2s. 6d. Harris.

Select Amusements in Philosophy and Mathematics, proper for exercising the Minds of Youth. Translated from the French of M. L. Despiau, large volume, 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards. Kearsley.

The Way to Speak Well made Easy for Youth; with a short Dictionary; and an English, French, Italian, and German Vocabulary. *Book the First*, consisting of Words of one Syllable only, 3s. Cadell and Davies.

HISTORY.

A Universal History, Ancient and Modern, comprehending a General View of the Transactions of every Nation, Kingdom, and Empire on the Globe, from the earliest Accounts of Time to the General Peace in 1801. By William Mavor, L. L. D. Vicar of Hurley, &c. Volume the *First*, (A Volume to be published on the First Day of every Month, till the Nine Volumes of the Ancient Part, and Sixteen Volumes of the Modern Part, in the whole Twenty-five Volumes, are completed) printed in the same Size and Type as the Collection of Voyages and Travels edited by Dr. Mavor, 3s. 6d. sewed.—Or, on fine Paper, corresponding in Size with the new Editions of the British Poets and Classics now in the Press, 5s. Phillips.

LAW.

The New Law List. To which are added, The London Agents to the Country Attornies, Tables of Sheriffs and Agents, List of Bankers, Mail Coaches, Newspapers, Army and Navy Agents, Law and Public Offices, Circuits of the Judges, &c. 3s. 6d. Clarke and Sons.

An Analysis of the Law on the Abandonment of Ships and Freight, as it relates to the Effects of the late Russian Embargo on British Ships, and to the subsequent Liberation of the Ships from the Embargo; wherein the Subject is also discussed on Principles of Policy and Equity. By Aistroppe Stovin, 1s. 6d. Butterworth.

Compendium of the Law of Evidence. By Thomas Peake, Barrister, 8vo. 6s bds. Brooke and Rider.

Elements of Conveyancing. With An Essay on the Rise, Progress, and Present State of that Science; and Remarks on the Study and Practice, Part I. and II. 8vo. 10s. boards. Clarke and Sons.

Addenda to the Fourth Edition of the Bankrupt Laws, containing the Determinations to the end of the Year 1800. By Wm. Cooke, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. 8vo. 5s. bds. Brooke and Rider.

Supplement to Viner's Abridgement of the Determinations in the Courts of Law and Equity. 8vo. 13s. Brooke and Rider.

MISCELLANIES.

The January Fashions of London and Paris, containing thirteen beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month, intended for the Use of Milliners, &c. and of Ladies of Quality, and of private Families residing in the Country. To be continued Monthly, 1s. 6d. Phillips.

Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, first composed by M Ozanum, lately greatly enlarged by M. Montucla, and now translated into English, and improved with many Additions and Observations, by Charles Hutton, L.L.D. Part 1, (to be continued Monthly till completed, in 16 Parts) 4s. Kearsley.

The Song Smith; or, Rigmarole Repository: Written by C. Dibdin, jun. containing many Songs never before published, 2s. Symonds.

The Detector of Quackery; or, Analyzer of Medical, Philosophical, Political, Dramatic, and Literary Imposture. By John Corry, 12mo. 4s. bds. Ridgway.

Dividends of immense Value! And, My Claim on others; evidenced by indisputable Authority. By Miss Robertson, of Blackheath. Badcock.

Miss Sharpe's Letter to the Congregation-meeting at White-row, Spitalfields, 6d. Badcock.

An Essay; or, Practical Inquiry concerning the Hanging and Fastening of Gates and Wickets. By Thomas N. Parker, Esq. 2s. Lackington, Allen, and Co.

A New Oriental Register, and East India Directory for 1802. By John Mathieson and Alexander Way Mason, of the Secretary's Office, East India House, 4s. sewed. Blacks and Parry.

Specimens of Literary Resemblance in the Works of Pope, Gray, and other celebrated Writers, with Critical Observations. By Samuel

Samuel Berdmore, D.D. 4s. ſewed. Wilkie.

The Works of James Harris, Eſq. With an Account of his Life and Character. By his Son, the Earl of Malmſbury, 2 vols large 4to. with Portrait, and other Engravings, 3l. 13s 6d. boards. Wingrave.

Rural Sports, by W. B. Daniel. Embelliſhed with Engraving, vol. 1, 2l. 12s. 6d. White.

The Force of Contraſt; or, Quotations accompanied with Remarks, ſubmitted to the Conſideration of all thoſe who have intereſted themſelves in the Blagdon Controverſy, 6d. Cadell and Davies.

A correct and authentic Repreſentation of all the Britiſh Provincial Copper Coins and Tokens that have been iſſued ſubſequent to the Year 1787, on fifty-five Copper-plates Quarto; to which is annexed a very copious Index, wherein is given the Names of the Die-ſinkers, the Manufacturers, the Proprietors, the Quantity manufactured, and other Information, whereby any Perſon may diſtinguiſh the Difference between the genuine Coins and Tokens, and what were manufactured for Sale, or are ſpurious; great Care having been taken to inſert all the genuine Pieces that were made either as Coins or Tokens, and no other, 2l. 2s. Seely.

Impoſture Expoſed, in a few brief Remarks on the Irreligiouſneſs, Profaneneſs, Indelicacy, Virulence, and Vulgarity, of certain Perſons who ſtyle themſelves Anti-jacobin Reviewers. By Joſiah Hard, Eſq. 6d. Hurſt.

Materials for Thinking, No. 1, price 1s. (To be continued Monthly). By William Burdon, A. M. Hurſt.

This Publication is intended to form a Series of Eſſays on the moſt important Subjects connected with the Happineſs and the Intereſts of Civil Society. As the Miſeries of Mankind ariſe principally from thoſe Evils which are imbibed by early Prejudice, the Errors of Habit, of Education, and of ſuperficial Thinking, theſe Strictures are compoſed with a View of combating ſuch ſecret Enemies, of correcting their baneful Tendency, and of contributing to the Comfort of Social Life and the Welfare of Man.

MEDICAL.

Caſes of Phthiſis Pulmonalis ſucceſsfully treated upon the Tonic Plan; with Obſervations. By Charles Pears, F M.L. &c. 2s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

Medical and Phyſical Memoirs, containing, among other Subjects, a particular Enquiry into the Nature of the peſtilential Epidemics of the United States. By Charles Caldwell, M. D. 8vo. 8s. boards. Wynne and Scholey.

Experiments and Obſervations on the Mineral Waters of Hampſtead and Kilburn. By John Bliſs, Surgeon, 2s. Phillips.

New Inventions and Directions for Ruptured Perſons. By W. H. T. Eſq. With a Recommendatory Letter from William Blair, A. M. Surgeon, 2d. Edition, with Additions, 2s. Hurſt.

Obſervations on the Opinion of Dr Langſlow, that Extravaſation is the general Cauſe of Apoplexy. By William Crowfoot. Robinſons.

Medicinæ Praxeos Compendium Symptomata, Cauſas, Diagnoſin, Prognoſin, et Medendi Rationem exhibens. Auctore E. G. Clarke, M. D. 5s. 6d. Ogle.

Account of the Plan for the Improvement and Extenſion of the Infirmary at Newcaſtle. Walker, Newcaſtle.

The Modern Practice of Phyſic; which points out the improved Method of treating the Diſeaſes of all Climates; and ſhews how every Species of Contagion is to be avoided and ſuppreſſed. By Robert Thomas, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 17s. boards. Murray and Highley.

Hiſtorical Surgery; or, The Progreſs of the Science of Medicine on Inflammation, Mortification, and Gun-ſhot Wounds. By John Hunt, 4to. 1l. 1s. bds. Rivingtons.

Practical Obſervations on the Gonorrhœa Virulenta, and a new Mode of treating that Diſeaſe. By Robert Barker, 2s. 6d. Rivingtons.

A Treatiſe on the New Diſcovered Dropſy, in the Membranes of the Brain, and Watery Head of Children, proving that it may be cured. To which are added, Obſervations on Errors in Nurſing, &c. By William Rowley, M. D. 2s. Murray and Highley.

The Anatomiſts Vade Mecum, the Fourth Edition, reviſed and enlarged. By Robert Hooper, M. D, 12mo. 7s. bds. Murray and Highley.

NOVELS.

Juſtina. By Mrs. Ventum, Author of Selina, &c. 4 vols. 18s. Badcock.

Introſpection; or, a Peep at Real Characters. By the Widow of the late Rev. J. Mathews, Rector of Newick, 4 vols. 18s. ſewed. Carpenters.

Zelomer, a Romance, tranſlated from the French of Morel De Vinde, by Thomas Noble, 12mo. 4s. ſewed. Ginger.

The Scottiſh Legend; or, The Iſle of St. Clothair, A Romance. By T. J. Horſley Curteis, 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. ſewed. Lane:

Helen of Glenroſs, 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. bds. Robinſons.

St. Margaret's Cave; or, The Nuns' Story, an Ancient Legend. By Eliz. Helme, 4 vols. 12mo. 20s. ſewed. Earl and Hemet.

The Peaſant of Ardenne Foreſt. By Mrs. Parſons, 4 vols. 12mo. 20s. ſewed. Hurſt.

POETRY.

The Methodiſt, a Poem, 1s. Button & Son.

Peace, a Poem. By Thomas Dermaby, 4to. 1s. 6d. Hatchard.

A Parnaſſian Shop opened in the Pindaric Style. By Peter Quince, Eſq. 12mo. 5s. Wynne and Scholey.

The School for Satire; or, A Collection of Modern Satirical Poems, written during the preſent Reign, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Jacques and Co.

Bread;

Bread; or, The Poor, with Notes and Illustrations. By Mr. Pratt, 4to. 7s.
Longman and Rees.

Lines on the Death of Sir Ralph Abercromby. By the Author of the Conspiracy of Gowrie, 4to. 1s. Bell.

La Bagatella; or, Delineations of Home Scenery, a Descriptive Poem; with Notes Critical and Historical. By William Fox, jun. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. Conder.

POLITICAL.

The Speech of the Right Hon. William Windham, delivered in Parliament November 4, 1801, on the Report of an Address approving of the Preliminaries of Peace.
Cobbet and Morgan.

Three Words to Mr. Pitt on the War and on the Peace, 2s. 6d. Ridgway.

Profusion of Paper-money, not Deficiency in Harvests, Taxation, nor Speculation, the principal Cause of the Sufferings of the People; with Observations on the Report of the Committee of Parliament to inquire into the High Price of Provisions, &c. By a Banker, 1s. Jordan.

Letters from the Dead; or, Epistles from the Statesmen of former Days to those of the present Hour, 1s. Stockdale.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons, by the Rev. George Patrick, L L B. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life; with a Portrait, 8vo. 9s. boards.
Williams.

An Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament. By David Bogue, 3s. 6d. boards. Seeley.

Sermons on Evangelical and Practical Subjects, designed chiefly for the Use of Families. By Samuel Lowel, 8vo. 7. 6d. boards. Ogle.

Religion without Cant; or, A Preservative against Lukewarmness and Intolerance, Fanaticism, Superstition, and Impiety. By Robert Fellowes, A. M. 8vo. 9s. boards.
White.

Introduction to the New Testament. By John David Michaelis; translated from the fourth Edition of the German, and considerably augmented with Notes, and a Dissertation on the Origin and Composition of the three first Gospels. By Herbert Marsh, B.D. The second Part, which completes the Work, 8vo. 3 vols. 1l. 1s. boards. Rivingtons.

A Thanksgiving for Plenty, and a Warning against Avarice; a Sermon preached at Lichfield, Sept. 20, 1801. By Robert Nares, Archdeacon of Stafford, &c. 1s. Rivingtons.

Nonconformist's Memorial, vol. 1. with ten Portraits, 8vo. 9s. 6d. boards.
Button and Son.

An Essay on the Sign of the Prophet Jonah, intended to remove the Deistical Objection concerning the Time of our Saviour's Burial. By attempting to prove, that the Prediction relates to the Duration of his Ministry upon Earth. By Isaac James; with a Letter on Rev. xxii. 6-21, intended to shew, that it was not Jesus Christ who forbade John to worship him. 1s. 6d. Button and Son.

VOYAGES.

A Voyage round the World in the Years 1790, 91, and 92, by Etienne Marchand; with an Historical Introduction, and illustrated by Charts, &c. Translated from the French by C. P. Claret Fleurieu, 2 vols. 4to. with an Atlas separate, 3l. 13s 6d. boards.
Longman and Rees.

Voyages from Montreal, on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the Years 1789 and 1793; with an Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Fur-trade in that Country. By Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. with Maps, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Imported by Earle and Hemet, No. 47, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

De l'Art de rendre les Revolutions Utiles, 2 tom.
Revolution de France, par Beaulieu, 2 tom.
Collection d'Ana, 10 tom.
Mémoires de Louis XVI, 6 tom.
Annuaire de l'Instruction Publique pour l'An X.
Bréviaire des Graces pour l'An X.
Histoire du Général Moreau.
Les Trois Ages des Colonies, 3 tom.
C'est cela, ou Questions Parisiennes.
Histoire d'un Chien.
Rouge et Noir.
Costume des Anciens Peuples, 4 tom. 4to.
Costumes civiles actuels de tous les Peuples, 4 tom.
Voyages dans les 89 Départemens.
Romans et Piéces de Théatre, Nouveautés, &c. &c.

New German Books imported by H. Escher, Gerard-street.

Handbuch der Spannichen Sprache, 13s.
Jördens Entimologie, 1 band. 4°. mit gemalten Kupfern, 3l. 3s.
Torkels Geschichte der Musik, 2ter. band. 2l. 8s.
Wildenows Kraüter-Runde, 12s.
Meiners Geschichte von Göttingen, 9s.
Reuss, Mineralogische und Bergmännische Bemerckungen, 18s.
Briefe über Italien, 1ster band. 5s. 6d.
Archenholz, Gustav. Wasa, 2 band. 1l. 1s.
Lichtenberg's auserlesene Schriften, mit Kupfern, 10s.
Kotzebues neue Schauspiele, 7ter band. 10s.
Hedwig, Species Muscorum frondosorum, 4to. with coloured plates, 6l. 6s.
Ocellus Lucanus, 9s.
Ciceronis Orationes, 1 vol. 8vo. vellum-paper, 1l. 10s.
Hermann de emendanda ratione Græcæ Grammaticæ, pars 1, 8vo. 12s.
Vita Hemsterhuisii et Rhunckenii, 5s.
Wittenbach, Vita Rhunckenii, 10s. 6d.

German Books imported by C. Geiſweiler.

Küttner's Reiſe durch Deutſchland, Dænemark, Schweden, Norwegen, und einen Theil von Italien, in den Jahren 1797, 1798, und 1799, 4 vols 8vo. c. p. 3l. 1801.

Sitten, Gebræuche, und Kleidung der Ruſſen in St. Peterſburg, 1ſt and 2d Nos. 4to. pr. No. 4s. 1801.

Moral in Fabeln und Beyſpielen für die Jugend, 2 vols. cuts, 9s. ſewed.

Vieths Phyſikaliſcher Kinder-Freund, 4 vols. 16s. ſewed.

Schäfferſpiele, cuts, 9s.

Die doppelte Urſuliner Nonne, 5s.

Geſänge aus Lafontaines Werken, mit Clavierbegleitung, 3s.

Aria aus dem Donauweibgen, 6d.

Der Blauiſche Grund bey Dreſden, mit Hinſicht auf Naturgeſchichte, &c. von Bectrer, with 25 cuts, 4°. c. ſ. 3l. 3s.

Rerum Auſtriacarum Scriptores qui lucem publicam hactenus non viderunt, et alia Monumenta Diplomatica nondum edita. ed. A. Rauch, 3 vols. 4to. 2l. 5s.

Scriptores Rerum Tranſilvanarum, cura et opera Societatis Philohiſtorum Tranſilv. 2 vols. 4to. 1l. 5s. Cibinii, 1800.

Titi Livii Operum Omnium Volumen III. ed. Doering, 9s. ſewed, 1801.

Ariſtophanis Nubes cum Scholiis ed. Erneſtius Hermannus, 9s. ſewed.

Theocrits Idyllia, ex rec. Valkenaerii, 3s.

New French Books juſt imported by J. Deboffe, Bookſeller, Gerard ſtreet, Soho.

Annuaire de la Republique Françaiſe, par le Bureau des Longitudes, pour l'AnIX. Par. An VIII. in 18mo. 1l. 3s.

Carnot de la Corrélation des Figures de Geométrie. Par. 1801, 8vo. fig. br. 7s.

Claviault, Elemens d'Algebre 6th. Edition, par 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. fig. br. 14s.

Dictionnaire de la Fable par Noel. Par. 1801, 2 vol. gr. 8vo. br. 18s.

Elemens de Legiſlation Naturelle, à l'Uſage de l'Ecole centrale du Panthéon, par Perrault. Par. 1801, 8vo. br. 7s. 6d.

Eſſai de Statiſque, par Mourque. Par. An IX. 8vo. br. 4s.

Eſſais ſur la Ligne droite et les Courbes du ſecond Degré, par François. Par. 1801, 8vo. fig. br. 4s.

Fantin Deſodourds, Hiſtoire Philoſophique de la Revolution de France depuis la premiere Aſſemblée des Notables juſqu'à la Paix de 1801. Par. 1801, 9 vols. 8vo. br. 2l. 14s.

Gallitzin, Recueil de Noms, &c. appropriés en Mineralogie, ſuivi d'un Tableau Mithologique, Brunſwick, 1801, 4to. br. 12s.

Genlis, Nouvelles Heures, à l'Uſage des Enfans. Par 1801, in 18mo. br. 2s. 6d.

Haüy, Traité de Mineralogie, publié par le Conſeil des Mines. Par. 1801, 4 vols. 8vo. avec Atlas, 2l. 2s.

Hiſtoire de la Revolution de France de 1789, par Toulongeon, avec Cartes et Plans. Par. 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. br. 15s.

Ditto——2 vols. 8vo. vellum, 18s.

Ditto—— 1 vol. 4to. ——, 18s.

Ditto—— 1 vol. 4to. ——, 1l. 16s.

L'Homme ſingulier, ou Emille dans le Monde, par Aug. Lafontaine. Par. 1801, 2 vols. in 12mo. br. 6s.

Inſtitutions de Médicine, ou Expoſé Théorique et Pratique de cette Science, par Petit Radel. Par. An IX 2 vols. 8vo. br. 15s.

Journal de Médicine, Chirurgie, Pharmacie, &c. par Corviſart, Leroux, &c. Par. An IX. in 12mo. br. les 12 prem. cah. 1l. 1s.

Lacroix, Conſtitution des Principaux Etats de l'Europe et des Etats Unis de l'Amerique, tom. 6e. Par. 1801, 8vo. br. 6s.

Lexicologie Latine et Françoiſe, par Butet, Par 1801, 2 vols 8vo. br. avec la Lexicographie, 10s. 6d.

Luſus et Cydippe, ou les Voiſins dans l'Arcadie, par An IX. 2 vols. in 18mo. br. 4s.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WAKEFIELD'S *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in the* REFINING *of* SUGAR.

ON the ſecond of June 1801, Mr. Wakefield of Northwich, in Cheſhire, recorded the ſpecification of a Patent which he has obtained for the application of mechanical preſſure to the refining of ſugar.

To be ſubjected to this preſſure, the ſugar, ſtill ſoft and full of impurities, is put into any veſſel or covering which is porous and will yield to compreſſion.

The veſſel or covering may be of any capacity; and you may, at pleaſure, ſubject a ſmaller or a greater quantity of ſugar to the proceſs at once.

The ſugar, in the proper veſſel or cover, is then to be ſubjected to a weight which acts by rollers, a ſcrew or a wedge, "with the help of a ſteam engine," the action of a mill, or any other means of applying great force.

The ſugar being, though ſoft, in great part cryſtallized; only the impurities, and that part of the ſugar which is enveloped in the impurities, remain in a moiſt and ſomewhat gelatinous ſolution: hence the cryſtals of the ſugar will endure the preſſure; while the impurities, with ſome uncryſtallized ſaccharine matter, will paſs out by the holes or pores of the cover or veſſel in which the maſs is incloſed.

The ſugar thus once preſſed may be

again

again boiled, and farther refined by the accuſtomed chemical methods. The preſſure may after that be repeated. And the chemical and mechanical proceſſes may be thus alternately employed till the ſugar be refined to the deſired purity.

The impure ſugar or melaſſes extruded by the preſſure, may be either ſeparately uſed in diſtillation, or may be added to the more impure ſolutions of ſaccharine matter which are yet in an earlier ſtage of chemical refinement.

This improvement, the reader will obſerve, is the ſame with the preſſure applied in making cheeſe. Has it not been adopted in the manufacture of ſalt?

It ſeems to us an improvement of no ſmall value in the refining of ſugar; and ſo much the more valuable for its extreme ſimplicity.

MR. BOWDEN'S PATENT *for a* MACHINE *for beating* COTTON.

MR. ANTHONY BOWDEN, of Mellor, in the pariſh of Gloſſop, Derbyſhire, recorded on the firſt of July 1801, the ſpecification in a Letter Patent which he has obtained to ſecure to him for the uſual time the excluſive benefit of a machine that he has contrived to abbreviate the labour of beating cotton.

This machine has at the middle of its frame a flake or bed of cordage, on which the cotton which is to be beaten and cleaned, muſt be depoſited. That flake or bed is during the operation kept in continual movement, by the turning of certain rollers upon which it immediately reſts.

Over the cotton diſpoſed upon the flake, riſe arms from a croſs frame at the bottom. Theſe arms work in moveable iron ſlides. Rails fixed to the arms give the requiſite motions, and are themſelves moved by cranks. At the tops of the arms are fixed wooden rollers. Theſe rollers communicate their motion to axles in iron frames. The axles have each a ſocket fixed to it. In thoſe ſockets are by means of hoops and ſcrews placed beating-ſticks, by the action of which the cotton on the flake is beaten and cleaned. Leathern-ſtraps, ſprings, and ſlides regulate the movements of the rods.

An axle with ten cranks, derives its own motion from the impulſe given to the pulley at one end of it; and by its revolutions produces all the other movements of the machine.

The merit of this invention, conſiſts preciſely in its giving a new diſtribution of mechanical power, fitted to perform an operation in the preparing of cotton for manufacture, which has been hitherto done by unabbreviated human labour. Its principle is the very ſame on which the other improved machinery of the cotton-works is conſtructed.

In its uſe *two-thirds of the number* of labourers, and thoſe the weakeſt inſtead of the ſtrongeſt,—children inſtead of women in the full ſtrength,—will execute the ſame quantity of work, which the *whole* could do in the former methods of beating and cleaning cotton.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Volume I. of Clementi's Selection of Practical Harmony for the Organ or Pianno forte, containing Voluntaries, Fugues, Canons and other Ingenious Pieces by the moſt eminent Compoſers. To which is prefixed an Epitome of Counterpoint by the Editor. 1*l.* 1*s. Clementi and Co.*

MR. CLEMENTI who, as we underſtand, has had the plan of the preſent work a conſiderable time in contemplation, ſtrongly claims the thanks of practitioners of keyed-inſtruments in general, but more eſpecially thoſe of the organ, for the clear and maſterly ſtyle in which he has written and edited the firſt volume of ſo requiſite and uſeful a publication.

With his *Epitome of Counterpoint* we have been particularly gratified. The precepts are ſhort and pertinent, and the examples ſelected with great judgment. In ſix pages only is comprized all the neceſſary intelligence reſpecting *ſimple*, *florid* and *double counterpoint*, exemplified in *Canto Fermo*, and exhibited in two, three and four parts. From his explication of the five different kinds of *double counterpoint*, the ſtudent in harmony may derive much valuable information; and the body of *contrapuntic* compoſition by which it is ſucceeded cannot fail to elucidate his doctrine, and confirm his rules to the ſatisfaction of the moſt ordinary mind.

The exemplars (which are compleat movements) occupy no leſs than one hundred and thirty-nine pages of the volume, are ſelected from the great productions of Handel, Agoſtini, Eberlin, Kirnberqu, Martin

Martini, Mozart, the Bachs, Haydn and ſeveral other claſſical compoſers, and at once manifeſt a highly-cultivated taſte, great practical experience, and an extenſive acquaintance with the works of the great German muſicians.

The Harmony of Jeruſalem, being a Collection of of One Hundred and Six Pſalms and Hymns in Score. Harmonized by John Alcock, Doctor in Muſic. 8s. *Clementi and Co.*

The melodies of theſe Pſalms and Hymns are by Alcock, Brown, Calah, Flackton, Handel, Harrington, Heighington, Hewitt, Jackſon, Madan, Marſh, Mather, Riley, Selby, Simms, and other maſters of reſpectability; and the whole are ſelected by Francis Roome, bookſeller in Derby. The work occupies one hundred and twenty pages, and the lovers of church muſic will find in them many excellent ſpecimens of what is called "the good old pſalmody." Every piece is harmonized for favourites (*ſoprano*, *alto*, *tenor* and *baſs*) which will give an additional value to the volumes with chapel and country choriſters.

Fair Aurora, prithee ſtay," and "For Thee I Live, my Deareſt." Two favourite Duets in the Opera of Artaxerxes, with all the Variations, Graces and Embelliſhments introduced by Mrs. Billington and Mrs. Mountain, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. With an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, newly arranged from the Original Score by Dr. Buſby. 2s. *Longman.*

To thoſe who are ambitious to ſing with real taſte and elegance, theſe duets will prove a valuable acquiſition. Example, as well in muſic as in other polite arts, frequently accompliſhes more than precept, and a more direct mode of inſtruction was never adopted than that of preſenting to the *eye* thoſe refined and tranſient evolutions of ſounds with which every one is delighted, but which only the moſt acute and cultivated can retain.

An Anthem of Thankſgiving for Peace. Compoſed by Thomas Wright. 2s. *Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.*

This occaſional Anthem comprizes four choruſſes, a ſemi-chorus, and three verſe-movements. Of the compoſition in general we cannot ſpeak in high terms. Mr. Wright, in aiming at a familiar ſimplicity, has degenerated into meanneſs. The *parts* are not always adjuſted in a way that beſpeaks much knowledge in *combination*; nor does the melody bear any marks of a ſtrong or original fancy. In a word, the *motivo* is inſipid, and the harmony inartificial.

"Survey, my Laura, yonder Roſe." A Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Gruden, by John Roſs, of Aberdeen. 1s. *Preſton.*

This canzonet is characterized by a delicacy of expreſſion, and eaſy gentility of manner. The melody throughout flows with a ſmoothneſs which indicates a familiar acquaintance with the true ſtyle of ballad compoſition, and the accompaniment is greatly calculated to heighten and improve the general effect.

The favourite Air of the Blue Bell of Scotland, with Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte, by T. Robinſon, of Dublin. 1s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.*

We have not for a long time ſeen any *variations* which adhere more ſtrictly to the *thema* than thoſe which Mr. Robinſon has given to this popular little ballad. They are eight in number, and form a gradual climax of execution. The paſſages are for the chief part well diſpoſed for the hand, and admirably calculated to improve the juvenile practitioner.

Farewell to Glenowen. A Glee for Three Voices, and the Piano-forte. Compoſed by J. Pratt. 2s. 6d. *Preſton.*

This glee, the words of which are from the pen of the late Mrs. Robinſon, exhibits ſtriking traits of fancy and improveable talent. The melody is in many inſtances both novel and pleaſing; and the *parts* are put together in a ſtyle which, if it does not argue mature judgment or profound ſcience, evinces a reſpectable degree of harmonical knowledge, and proves that Mr. Pratt (who we underſtand is organiſt of King's College, and St. Mary's Church, Cambridge) may, with a little further ſtudy and experience, become a compoſer of deſerved eſtimation.

Overture to Harlequin Amulet. Compoſed and adapted for the Piano-forte, by Thomas Shaw. 2s. *Caulfield.*

We have peruſed this overture with conſiderable pleaſure. The conſtruction of the firſt or introductory movements evinces conſiderable ſcience, and the ſecond is animated and original. The unexpected aſſumption of the *majore* towards the cloſe of the ſecond movement is ſtriking in its effect, and the concluding *rondo* comprizes an attractive ſubject, relieved by well-fancied and judicious digreſſions. We muſt however beg to remind the ingenious author, that in paſſing from the twelfth to the thirteenth bar, an evolution between the notes of the upper and under

parts

parts has eſcaped him, which is not ſanctioned by the ſtrict *laws* of harmonic progreſſion.

"Sweetly Blooms the Opening Roſe." A favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by Schultz. 1s. *Roſſe.*

The merit of this little ballad conſiſts in a flowing ſweetneſs of melody. The paſſages riſe naturally out of each other; and if the effect of the whole is not that of novelty, it at leaſt delights the ear, and exhibits much taſte as well as art, in *diſpoſition.*

Quartetto for Two Violins, a Tenor and Baſs. Compoſed by Joſeph Diettenhofer. 3s. *Riley.*

This Quartetto contains four movements:—The firſt movement is in common-time of four crotchets, *allegro con ſpirito*, and is bold, well contraſted and ſcientific: the ſecond is in three crotchets, *adagio*, and is conceived in a finiſhed ſtyle: the third is in ſix quavers, *allegro molto*, and furniſhes by the playfulneſs of its ſubject an excellent introduction to the regular and well-wrought fugue with which the compoſition concludes.

Dr. Arnold, we underſtand, is about to publiſh a new, reviſed and corrected edition of the Works of Handel, dedicated to his Majeſty. The mode of publication will not be preciſely the ſame with that adopted in his former edition of this great compoſer. One volume in boards, containing a whole oratorio, or an equal proportion of the other works, will be iſſued in the firſt week of every month, from the time of commencement (February next) until the completion of the undertaking.

The lovers of familiar and taſteful vocal muſic will hear with pleaſure, that Mr. Roſs, of Aberdeen, has in the preſs a New Collection of Songs (fifteen in number) chiefly in the Scottiſh Style, with Accompaniments for the Piano-forte, Violin, or German-flute. The poetry is by Burns and Rannie. The work is to be dedicated to Dr. Buſby.

For the new muſical piece of Haydn, intitled the Seaſons, which is now publiſhing in Germany with the Engliſh and German text, Mr. Eſcher, German bookſeller, in Gerard-ſtreet, Soho, takes ſubſcriptions at 18s. a copy adapted to the harpſichord, and at 2l. 2s. a copy in ſcore.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, *from Nov* 20, *to Dec.* 20.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

RHEUMATISMUS	23
Catarrhus	53
Dyſpnœa	17
Aſthenia	12
Hæmoptyſis	3
Dyſenteria	5
Diarrhœa	7
Typhus	9
Vermes	15
Amenorrhœa	19
Menorrhagia	10
Epilepſia	4
Aſcites & Anaſarca	13
Febris intermittens	2
Hyſteria	17
Angina	9
Cynanche Trachealis	1
Scabies	13
Scarlatina	1
Paralyſis	3
Eryſipelas	7
Cynanche	16

Previous to the publication of the laſt report for November, diarrhœas and dyſenterias were already beginning to decline, as well in virulence as in extent: a very few caſes of theſe diſeaſes have occurred for the laſt month or ſix weeks.

The typhoid fever has only in three inſtances during that time fallen under the obſervation of the reporter; and in thoſe inſtances the ſymptoms were mild, and in a ſhort time yielded to a very ſimple mode of treatment.

The preſent ſeaſon of the year is more eſpecially characteriſed by the epidemic prevalence of rheumatiſm and catarrh: complaints which, although ſeldom attended with immediate danger, are always inconvenient and diſtreſſing, eſpecially where they induce the neceſſity of confinement, and take away the power of labour from thoſe whoſe livelihood depends upon active occupation, and a conſtant, or at leaſt occaſional, expoſure to the unwholeſome influence of a cold and damp atmoſphere.

Rheumatiſm is more widely extended, and much aggravated in the degree and nature of its ſymptoms, amongſt the poorer claſſes of the community, in conſequence of their being ſo frequently unable to procure ſufficient external protection or internal ſupport againſt the ſeverity and trying changes of the weather. From their extreme

treme indigence, many of them cannot even afford a ſmall fire; and thoſe who can, ſeldom inhabit apartments that are ſo accommodated and contrived as to exclude the conſtant intruſion of the wintry blaſt, or to preclude the danger of being occaſionally deluged by the ſhowers of a ſtormy ſeaſon. Theſe ſhivering wretches may often be ſeen ſitting with their knees almoſt in contact with the grate, whilſt other parts of their body are attacked by a ſtream of cold or damp air from an aperture in ſome ſhattered window in the room. After being informed of ſuch circumſtances as theſe, the reader will not be ſurpriſed, that, at this time of the year, rheumatiſm is ſo *popular* a diſorder. It is worthy of remark, that, amongſt the emaciated and half-famiſhed poor of the metropolis, even in caſes of what would vulgarly be denominated acute rheumatiſm, ſuch ſtimulating corroborants as *bark* and *ſteel* have been ſucceſsful, after the ineffectual adminiſtration of other remedies. But this mode of treatment would ſeldom be judiciouſly applied to the rheumatic affections of the luxurious and plethoric. In ſuch caſes, gentle diaphoretics, ſuch as guiacum, combinations of opium and ipecacuanha, or of laudanum with antimonial wine; fomentations, frictions, or bliſters applied to the parts more eſpecially affected, and the uſe, for a time, of thoſe mild and gentle aperients that may counteract the tendency to coſtiveneſs, which confinement, and a long continuance in the recumbent poſture, ſo generally induce, may be conſidered as conſtituting the moſt eſſential and material part of medical practice in this diſeaſe.

In addition, however, to this, it may be proper to remark, that, not only as one of the moſt effectual preſervatives againſt the attack, but alſo as one of the moſt likely mean after the attack, of deducting from the danger, or abridging the continuance, of the diſeaſe, a *complete armour* of flannel, or other warm cloathing, from head to foot, ought to be recommended, during the winter months, to thoſe who are conſtitutionally inclined, or from their way of life are more than commonly expoſed, to rheumatic or catarrhal affections.

In rheumatiſm, bleeding has been very generally had recourſe to by medical practitioners; but not a ſingle inſtance has ever fallen under the eye of the reporter in which copious veneſection did not do evident injury; and, in many inſtances, he has been a witneſs to its almoſt immediately fatal operation. Bleeding is apt to convert what is called acute rheumatiſm into chronic, a ſtate of the diſeaſe that is more tedious and more difficult of cure, and, when cured, ſeldom fails to leave behind it a loſs of ſtrength, which never, in future life, can be completely reſtored.

Bleeding may, in theſe caſes, induce a temporary alleviation of violent pain, but it is only by inducing that univerſal debility of the powers of the ſyſtem, which deducts, in a proportionate degree, from the particular power of ſenſation.

Local inflammation, ſo far from being, as is generally ſuppoſed, an argument for it, conſtitutes, in a majority of inſtances, one of the moſt urgent objections againſt the application of the lancet. Local inflammation implies a partial accumulation of that excitement which ought to be equally diſtributed over the whole frame. The frame in general, therefore, muſt be, in ſuch caſes, impoveriſhed, and of courſe will be leſs able to bear any artificial or extraordinary evacuation.

In a report from the Finſbury Diſpenſary, which was publiſhed about fifteen months ago, an inſtance of habitual melancholy was mentioned as remarkable, in conſequence of its having immediately ſucceeded, and of its having of courſe apparently been occaſioned by, the ſudden deprivation of ſight.

At the preſent, there is a caſe under the care of the reporter of a different nature, in which affliction of mind, ariſing from a congregation of unfortunate circumſtances, produced, at firſt, ſenſations of giddineſs and dimneſs, and, in no long time afterwards, an almoſt entire loſs of ſight, that has now continued for a conſiderable period. As the moral cauſe of the diſeaſe ſtill operates, it is not likely that any eſſential or permanent advantage ſhould be derived from pharmaceutical aſſiſtance; although the tonics and ſtimulants that have been both locally and generally applied, have decidedly ſhewn a certain degree of ſalutary efficacy.

This, although rather a curious caſe, can by no means appear incredible, or at all difficult of explanation. Mental impreſſions, we know, act upon the nervous ſyſtem in general, but eſpecially upon that part of it which is more immediately inſtrumental to the function of viſion. The appearance of the eye is in general a faithful index of the ſtate of the mind. The eye ſeems to be equally acted upon by all the paſſions, whether of a pleaſurable or a painful nature. It cannot then appear impoſſible, that, in ſome inſtances, eſpecially in thoſe where there happens originally

ginally to exiſt any ocular debility or defect, that highly excited, or long protracted, emotion ſhould act ſo violently as to impair the ſtructure, and altogether to deſtroy the capacity, of that organ.

The reporter has recently peruſed a letter from a poor French emigrant, in which he gives an account of his caſe, and complains of ſo great a degree of opthalmic weakneſs, "that he was unable to ſhed even one tear for all that he had left behind him." This, no doubt, aroſe from the many tears he had already ſhed. Still he retained his regrets, but he was no longer able to give a ſimilar demonſtration of them. The *heart* is not ſo ſoon exhauſted as the *eye*.

Milton and Homer, the two moſt divine geniuſes, if we except Shakeſpeare, that ever "lighted upon this orb," may, it is not improbable, have owed the deprivation of their phyſical, in a great meaſure, to the extraordinary ſtrength and vivacity of their intellectual viſion*. J. R.

Dec. 25.

* The lines of Gray alluding to the latter of theſe bards, although highly poetical, ought not, perhaps, to be conſidered as inconſiſtent with the principles of medical philoſophy.

The azure throne, the ſapphire blaze,
Where angels tremble as they gaze,
He ſaw; and dazzled, with exceſſive light,
Clos'd his eyes in endleſs night.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.*)

BOYDELL's magnificent edition of Shakeſpeare is now nearly completed; every number, except the laſt, is delivered, and the laſt will be ready in a few months. This great work, which may unqueſtionably be conſidered as a national honour, has, in the ſum that has been expended on it, taken the lead of any book that ever was publiſhed in any country. Indeed a fourth part of the expence would have ſtartled the merchant of any other nation except England. It has, on the whole, been conducted in a manner highly honourable to the proprietors, and, notwithſtanding any imitations that may follow, muſt always preſerve its original ſuperiority.

The Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, M. P. Theophilus Clark, pinxt. Charles Turner, ſculpt. Publiſhed for Cribb. Holborn.

This is a good portrait, well engraved.

Samuel Whitbread, Eſq. M.P. Hoppner, pinxt. S. W. Reynolds, ſculpt. Publiſhed October 10, 1801, *by Reynolds*, 47, *Poland-ſtreet.*

That a portrait painted by Hoppner, and engraved by Reynolds, ſhould be ſuperior to the common claſs, we may fairly expect, and in this point our expectations are realized. In painting and engraving it is in a ſuperior ſtyle.

The Right Hon. George John Spencer, Lord Spencer, &c. J. S. Copley, pinxt. R. Dunkarton, ſculpt. Publiſhed by J. S. Copley, George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare. Price 1*l.* 6*s.*

The Right Hon. Henry Addington, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. The ſame Painter, Engraver, Publiſher, and Price.

This pair of prints are painted in Mr. Copley's uſual ſtyle, and derive ſome conſequence from the offices that have been, and are, held by the originals, to whom they in air and manner have a ſtriking reſemblance.

Sir R. Abercrombie. Hoppner, pinxt. F. Bartolozzi, ſculpt. Publiſhed by Jeffries, Clapham-road, Jan. 1, 1802.

It is ſomewhat to the credit of our country that the portraits of eminent and diſtinguiſhed characters are morally certain of being received with popular eagerneſs, and, if tolerably executed, to meet with a rapid ſale. Prints of many of our eminent Generals and Admirals have been multiplied two and three times over, and with ſucceſs.

Sappho. Painted by R. Weſtall, R. A. Engraved by E. Scriven, Hiſtorical Engraver to Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, to whom this Print is, with Permiſſion, dedicated. Publiſhed Jan. 1, 1802, *by Clay and Scriven, No.* 18, *Ludgate-hill.*

St. Cecilia. Engraved by H. R. Cook, late Pupil of R. Thew, from a Picture painted by Weſtall, dedicated to the Princeſs of Wales, and publiſhed for Clay and Scriven. Price 12*s. each. Proof Impreſſions* 21*s. each. In Colours* 2*l.* 12*s. the Pair.*

The two very pleaſing pictures from which theſe prints were engraved, were exhi-

exhibited at the Royal Academy, and muſt be in the recollection of many of our readers. They are drawn in ſuch a ſtyle, and engraved with ſo much effect, and of ſuch a ſize as has been long wanted for furniture-prints, and we would recommend to the publiſhers to go on with a ſeries of the ſame dimenſions from ſubjects of a ſimilar deſcription. Deſigns of equal merit, engraved by Mr. Scriven in the manner of theſe two, *muſt ſucceed.*

With reſpect to the St. Cecilia, to tread the ground that has been previouſly walked over by Sir Joſhua Reynolds is very dangerous: his St. Cecilia, being the portrait of ſo beautiful a group as Mrs. Sheridan and the two Miſs Linleys, was a faſcinating and popular picture, and the print was very well engraved. The face of Weſtall's figure is exquiſitely fine; it has all the divinity of the character, and is calculated to *raiſe a ſeraph to the ſkies, or draw an angel down.* The reſt of the figure is not quite ſo ſtriking.

The figure of the Sappho, which is the companion-print, is ſuperior. It is graceful, ſpirited, and original. In theſe prints of ſingle characters, we have often wiſhed that part of the ſpace which is allotted to the dedication might be appropriated to a few lines from the poet, deſcribing the point of time, or ſome leading circumſtances in the hiſtory of the heroine. Sappho, in Pope's imitation of Ovid, deſcribes her own perſon in the following lines:—

"To me, what Nature has in charms denied,
Is well by Wit's more laſting flames ſupplied:
Tho' ſhort my ſtature, yet my name extends
To heaven itſelf and earth's remoteſt ends:
Brown as I am—an Ethiopian dame
Inſpir'd young Perſeus with a generous flame."

Some ſuch inſcription under prints of a ſimilar deſcription would ſurely be intereſting to the admirers of Engliſh poetry, and pleaſing to the admirers of Engliſh engravings.

Lady Elizabeth Gray, imploring of Edward IV. the Reſtitution of her Huſband's Lands. R. Weſtall, pinxt. J. R. Smith, ſculpt. Publiſhed the 3d of October, 1801, *by Smith, King ſtreet, Covent-garden. Price* 1*l.* 1*s.*

An engraving by W. W. Ryland was ſome years ago engraved from this ſtory from a drawing by Angelica Kauffmann; but Weſtall has treated the ſubject in a different and more hiſtorical manner, and Mr. Smith's engraving does ample juſtice to the original.

Joanna, Mother of the Emperor Charles V. watching over the Dead Body of her Huſband. R. Weſtall, pinxt. W. Ward, ſculpt. Publiſhed by Ward, Newman-ſtreet, October 3, 1801. *Price* 1*l.* 1*s.*

This print is the ſame ſize as that which precedes it: from its being publiſhed on the ſame day, and at the ſame price, it is, we ſuppoſe, intended for a companion.

Many of our readers muſt recollect the very fine picture from which it is engraved, being ſeveral years ago exhibited at the Royal Academy: the face was conſidered as one of the fineſt that ever was painted; the drapery was rather metallic. In the print the ſpirit of the face is preſerved, and the drapery is ſoft and pictureſque.

Mr. Deſenfans has juſt publiſhed Anecdotes of Painters, and Remarks, in a deſcriptive Catalogue of pictures bought for his late Majeſty the King of Poland, which will be exhibited and ſold by private contract, by a Committee at No. 3, Berners-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, in February next. Theſe two volumes contain a number of curious and whimſical anecdotes, ſome of which bear no ſmall reſemblance to the legends of the Saints recorded in the Roman Kalendar.

Mr. W. R. Daniel has publiſhed the firſt vol. of his Rural Sports, price 2l. 2s. It is embelliſhed with neat and ſpirited engravings, from deſigns by Stubbs, Gilpin, Reinagle, Chilon, Elmer, &c. and to country gentlemen muſt be an intereſting and uſeful work.

We in a former Retroſpect noticed Mr. J. T. Smith's engravings from the paintings, ornaments, and other decorations diſcovered in the Houſe of Commons. Theſe, with a variety of original particulars relative to the ancient ſtate of Weſtminſter, with a hiſtory of painting and Gothic architecture, by John Sidney Hawkins, eſq. F. A. S. is now publiſhing by ſubſcription, and we are happy to find the ſubſcription ſo liberally encouraged, and to ſee that it is already honoured with the names of many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in the ſcience of which it treats. The paintings and ſpecimens of the engravings are to be ſeen at Mr. Smith's, No. 20, Great Portland-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, where ſubſcriptions for the work are received.

Mr. Bromley's admirable engraving of the Siege of Valenciennes, is now publiſhed, and the manner in which it is executed amply compenſates for the time the ſubſcribers have waited. It is one of the fineſt

finest prints that has been engraved in this country. We promised a list of the portraits: those which follow are the principal:—

Prince Frederick of Orange, Colonel Moncrief, Marquis of Huntley, Hereditary Prince of Orange, Prince Ernest, Field Marshal Freytag, Sir James Murray, Colonel Hulse, Prince Adolphus, Major General Lake, General Count Walmoden, Duke of York, Lieut. Colonel St. Leger, Prince Hohenloe, Major General Abercrombie, Archduke Charles, Ensign Tollemache, Lieut. Colonel Doyle, Major Congreve, Colonel Leigh, General Count Feraris, Lieut. Thornton, General Count Clairfait, Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg, Major General Wankheim, Prince Saxe Cobourg.

Shakespeare's Seven Ages, engraved by Bromley, from designs by Stothart, are now publishing in colours, and have a very good effect of light and shade.

Messrs. Boydell have published the same series of subjects from designs by Smirke, but our remarks on them must be postponed to next month.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In December, 1801.

FRANCE.

SEVERAL Treaties concluded by the Chief Consul have been submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Body, who appear to have approved of the whole. It has chosen a Committee to examine into the schedule of the national code, lately communicated; but this Committee has inauspiciously rejected the first chapter altogether, as ill arranged, incoherent, and dissatisfactory.

The Valais, it is said, will be speedily united to France, in exchange for which Switzerland is to receive the Frikthal. If, as it is reported, England and Russia concur in offering Malta to the Pope, France can start no objection; the Ecclesiastical States are at this hour, and must continue to be, under the absolute controul of this Republic; consequently Malta may even then be regarded as her own.

The pacific Congress have at length assembled at Amiens, and commenced their important discussions: a variety of messages have been interchanged between the British Cabinet and Lord Cornwallis, and several points have been already started, concerning which, as may naturally be supposed, a difference of opinion has been manifested between the Plenipotentiaries. Among these, one of the most important relative to our own country is, an adjustment of the claims of British subjects to property of different kinds in France, so as to produce an equal advantage, or something like an equality, to property possessed by Frenchmen in Great Britain. Between these claimants of the two nations, the war has produced an immense difference in their situation, and a difference which it will be found extremely difficult to reconcile upon any terms. While in Great Britain property of every description has been progressively advancing in value, the very reverse has taken place in France: multitudes of houses, estates, and manufactories, appertaining to English families, have passed into other hands, or been totally destroyed, without compensation of any kind; while immense quantities of assignats, in many cases locked up in private drawers, or suddenly seized by some of the earlier factions of the Revolution, though they were at that time of considerable value, will be now, upon their restoration, found devoid of all value whatever. These British sufferers have certainly a strong claim upon the protection of the British Government, and if not provided for by the Convention at Amiens, should assuredly be recompensed at home. The first part of the civil code we already intimated has been presented to the Legislature by three Counsellors of State, one of whom, Portalis, made a long and able preliminary speech, in which he developed the plan and division of the civil code; the fundamental principles of the legislation of persons; the rights of parents, and the duties of children; the principles of religion and civil institutions; punishments and penalties; marriages and divorces; children born in marriage and out; and the basis of property in general. The sacredness of marriage is declared, and divorces allowed only under particular and very singular circumstances. The last part of the code, which relates to property, is not yet completed, and is not to be submitted to the Legislature this session. The first plan of civil law, which relates to the promulgation, effects, and applications

tion of laws in general, has been laid before the Legiſlative Body and the Tribunate, and was diſcuſſed on the 14th of December.

The Legiſlative Body has preſented an addreſs of congratulation to the Conſuls. The anſwer returned to it by the Chief Conſul contains nothing remarkable.

Every claſs of religion is, moreover, to be equally protected and provided for, out of a general impoſt for this purpoſe, in proportion to the number of which the reſpective churches conſiſt, and of courſe in proportion to what they may be ſuppoſed to have contributed, and the quantity of clerical duty for which they may have occaſion.

General Menou, previous to his departure from Egypt, has ſent to his brother, the Mayor of Bouſai, a letter of the following purport:—"The fortune of war has turned againſt us; attacked by 40,000 Engliſh, Oſmanlis, and Sepoys of India, on the land ſide; by upwards of 100 ſhips of war on the ſea; a prey to hunger, thirſt, and diſeaſes, of all kinds; having no longer the neceſſary medical remedies for the hoſpitals; unable to reckon more than 1800 men under arms, and almoſt all having the ſcurvy; having eaten all the horſes, aſſes, and camels, which were in Alexandria, we were obliged to capitulate, after we had fought with deſperation. Eighty pieces of cannon, mortars, or howitzers, by land, and upwards of 2000 other pieces by ſea, battered us, and would have reduced us to aſhes; the ſiege, or the blockade, laſted ſix months. If we have fallen under the greateſt force the Engliſh ever collected in an expedition by ſea, we have at leaſt preſerved our honour. I ſhall not (ſays General Menou) bring back to France a ſingle ſoldier that has not been wounded; ſeveral have more than fifteen wounds."

The Moniteur, of the 1ſt of November, contains the following notice:—The public are informed, that the reciprocal correſpondence between the French Republic and England is re-eſtabliſhed, from the 1ſt Frimaire (22d Nov.) Letters for England are to be ſent off every day, but particularly on Tueſdays and Saturdays, from Paris for Calais, whence they are to be forwarded to Dover. Letters and packets are to be franked from the office of the place whence they are ſent to Calais. Thoſe which are not ſo, are laid aſide, conformably to the regulations made."

The French Government have at length publiſhed the account tranſmitted to them by General Menou of the ſurrender of Alexandria. The Articles of Capitulation are preceded by an account of the proceedings of the Council of War, convoked by the French General previouſly to the ſurrender. The Council recommended the Capitulation; and it diſcovers *twenty-one* reaſons for this, as honourable to the army as any teſtimonials they have received. The fall of Cairo is much blamed, as unexpected and extraordinary, and Gen. Menou himſelf adds, as unneceſſary.

The ſittings of the Legiſlative Body have been dedicated to harangues on the different Treaties of Peace concluded by the Republic. In the ſitting of the 29th of October, Fleurieu preſented that concluded between France and Ruſſia; and Defermont on the following day preſented that between Portugal and France. A ſpeech from both theſe Members, enlarging on the advantages of thoſe Treaties, was all the proceedings which took place on the occaſion. It is well known, that the Negociation for a Peace had commenced prior to the entrance of a Spaniſh army into Portugal, and it now appears obvious, from this celebrated political *Noticé*, that the Court of Spain was prompted to this attack in conſequence of the diſcuſſion which had actually occurred between the Negociating Powers, and the refuſal of the Engliſh Cabinet to ſurrender the Iſland of Trinidad. Portugal ſeems to have been regarded, and with too much juſtice, throughout the whole of the Continent, as a mere Britiſh Colony; and Spain was ſtimulated, in conſequence, to make an attack upon Portugal, in order to recover the Iſland of Trinidad, by means of the provinces ſhe might capture from Portugal, and the indemnification ſhe could hereby offer to England for the reſtoration of this colony. It is alſo intimated in the State of the French Republic, which the Firſt Conſul has preſented to the Legiſlative Body, that the French Government was not altogether ſatisfied with the abrupt Peace concluded at Bajadoz, and that it has, in conſequence, acceded, as far as relates to itſelf, to the ceſſion of Trinidad to the Engliſh; while it ſtrenuouſly reſiſted a ſimilar ceſſion of the Cape of Good Hope, and inſiſted upon its reſtoration to Batavia.

Charles Auguſtus Lequier de la Neuville, Biſhop of Arqs, has given in his reſignation to the Holy Father, and tranſmitted a copy of it to the Archbiſhop of Corinth, with the following letter:—

"I have the honour to addreſs your Excellency a copy of the reſignation of my See, which, without delaying a ſingle poſt, I tranſ-

I tranſmitted to Cardinal Caſoni the moment he communicated to me the brief of his Holineſs.

"I did not heſitate a moment to ſacrifice myſelf, when I learnt that this painful ſacrifice was neceſſary to the peace of the country and the triumph of religion. May ſhe riſe, not only upon the wreck of all my deareſt intereſts and all my temporal advantages, but upon my very aſhes, if I can benefit her by becoming a victim. May my fellow-countrymen return to concord, to the faith, and to true morality. Theſe ſhall be the ſole deſire of my life, and I ſhall die happy if I ſee them accompliſhed."

With the ſame readineſs and the ſame ſpirit their reſpective reſignations have been ſent to the Pope by Louis Rene Edouard, Prince of Rohan and Cardinal Biſhop of Straſburgh; the Archbiſhop of Auch; the Biſhop of Levaur; the Biſhop of Venice; the Biſhop of Rochelle; and the Biſhop of Blois.

EAST INDIES.

A letter from Bombay of the 2d of March ſays, "On Wedneſday the brother of Rajah Petumber departed this life, and, ſhocking to relate, with the corpſe, which was burnt on Thurſday morning, between eleven and twelve, at Coſſinaut Baboo's Gaut, two fine young women, wives of the deceaſed, were alſo committed to the flames."

Advices have been received from Madras of two very ſevere actions having been fought in the Tinavelly country (in the Carnatic) between the Company's forces under Col. M'Cauley, and ſome native inſurgents. In the firſt attack, which was made with a very inferior force, the Company's troops were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, no fewer than 19 officers having (as it is ſaid) been killed and wounded. In the laſt attack our troops were ſucceſsful, and completely routed the inſurgents.

Some arrangements of a political nature are ſaid to be making at Surat. The Nabob has already ſigned a new Treaty, in conſequence of which he has been ſolemnly placed on the Muſnud by his Excellency Governor Duncan. The Nabob is firmly attached to our Government in conſequence of this Treaty.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company have lately extended the indulgence of private trade to the Commander and Officers of their regular ſhips; ſo that the Commander is permitted to inveſt on board his ſhip to the extent of 56 tons out and home; the Officers likewiſe occupy a certain proportion of tonnage free of freight.

The laſt diſpatches received from Sir Home Popham are dated from Coſſire Bay, in the Red Sea, where his flag was flying on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Romney, of 50 guns; Sir Home Popham and the ſquadron under his command were in May laſt in the harbour of Jeddah, in the Red Sea, where he received many very rich preſents from the Chiefs in the neighbourhood.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We are ſorry to ſtate, that a diſobedient and mutinous ſpirit has again diſcovered itſelf in the Britiſh navy, and has, in a greater or leſs degree, pervaded every part of the Channel fleet, though it has only broken out into overt acts of reſiſtance in that department of it ſtationed in Bantry Bay, under the command of Admiral Mitchell. The Cabinet has been long appriſed of a conſiderable degree of diſſatisfaction, which, from ſome cauſe or other (for the whole is yet wrapt up in no ſmall portion of myſtery) has been diſplayed, not only by the mariners, but by many of the inferior officers appointed to this ſtation; and on this account the fleet has been frittered into different diviſions, to prevent the accuſtomed facility of communication. The immediate cauſe of reſiſtance in the fleet under Admiral Mitchell, was an order from Government for this ſquadron to ſail forthwith to the Weſt Indies. The mutineering petty officers and ſailors, however, now that the war has terminated, and left them no hopes of a ſplendid booty in a quarter towards which they would readily have advanced before, refuſed to weigh anchor, and inſiſted upon remaining at home. It is with real ſatisfaction we are enabled to inform our readers, that by the prudence of the Admiralty and the ſpirited conduct of Admiral Mitchell himſelf, and the officers who acted in concert with him, the mutiny is now completely quelled, and the ringleaders have been ſecured, and are to take their trials immediately.

The following is a Sketch of the principal Buſineſs of the Imperial Parliament, ſince our laſt Number.

On the motion of Mr. Vanſittart, the 25th of November, the eſtimates relative to different articles of the public ſervice, preſented on the 17th of the preſent month, were ordered to be referred to a Committee of Supply.

On

On the next day Mr. Bagwell roſe to make ſome obſervations with regard to the poor of Ireland. Their ſituation, in many places, he deſcribed to be moſt deplorable. He had often ſeen them under hedges, and in the nitches of bridges, lying naked and dying for want. It was therefore his intention, after the receſs, to propoſe a bill, which would have for its object to empower the grand juries, or juſtices of the peace, to erect houſes in different pariſhes for the reception of the ſick and indigent.

Mr. Corry ſtated, that this ſubject had engaged the moſt ſerious conſideration of the Lord Lieutenant and the Government of Ireland; already a plan for relieving the ſick and indigent in the city of Dublin was matured; and he had no doubt that the ſame benevolent attention would be extended to every part of the kingdom. Mr. Corry was therefore of opinion, that his Hon. Friend ought not to bring forward any meaſure of this kind, except in concert with the Iriſh Government.

The bill reſpecting the badging of the poor, was read a ſecond time on the 25th of November, and committed for the 27th of the ſame month.

Mr. Newbolt on the 27th of November moved the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the above bill.—Read a ſecond time and committed. The bill was ordered to be printed, and to be read a third time on the 30th of November.

On the 2d of December the Poor Badging Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Iriſh army eſtimates.—The Secretary at War obſerved, that the Houſe had already voted the principal army eſtimates for the ſervice of Ireland for three months, ending the 24th of March. He ſhould now proceed to move the remainder, the firſt of which was a ſum of 46,660l. Engliſh money, for extra forage for cavalry for three months.

Mr. Corry moved a large ſum for the miſcellaneous ſervices for Ireland. Mr. Robſon objected to voting ſo large a ſum of money out of the public treaſury, for a ſervice entirely of a private nature. He did not ſee why Parliament was to provide for the cleanſing, paving, and lighting the ſtreets of Dublin, any more than thoſe of London. Upon which Lord Glenbervie roſe to explain the Act of Union, as it referred to the reſolution now before the Committee. The ſeventh article, after particularly enumerating certain charities, agricultural premiums, &c. concluded with ſaying, "and ſuch other ſervices ſhall be provided for by the Imperial Parliament." The word "ſuch" had an extenſive meaning, and was intended to include many ſervices not ſpecifically mentioned, among which were thoſe now before the Committee.

The Committee then proceeded to vote a large ſum of money for various charities in or near Dublin.

The Houſe having reſumed, the report was ordered to be received on the morrow, and the Committee appointed to ſit again on Wedneſday.

The Committee on the Bread Bill being reſumed on the 2d of December, Mr. Alderman Curtis moved, that the clauſe he had ſubmitted to the Houſe, on the previous diſcuſſion, relative to the weekly returns of the ſale of flour, meal, grain, &c. do ſtand part of the bill, which was agreed to. Mr. Alderman Curtis then followed up his motion with a variety of clauſes, the moſt intereſting of which were the following, viz. A clauſe for putting the allowance to bakers, on account of the additional ſalt duties, on its original footing, by repealing the act which granted them four-pence on every ſack of flour, and ſubſtituting in its ſtead the former allowance of five-pence on every quarter of wheat.

Mr. Bragge propoſed a verbal amendment, which was adopted. Mr. Alderman Curtis then propoſed a clauſe for continuing the act in force from the 1ſt of January 1802, till the 1ſt of January 1803; but, after ſome remarks from Mr. Vanſittart, conſented to withdraw it, in order to make room for another clauſe, calculated to accelerate the abrogation of the aſſize, by enacting, that the ſaid bill may be altered, amended, or repealed, at any time during the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament that the Houſe may think proper. This latter clauſe was agreed to; and the bill, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Curtis, ordered to be printed, and the report to be taken into further conſideration on Monday next.

On the 8th of December, the Sheriffs of London preſented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, againſt the act of the 2d of the preſent reign, regulating the ſale of fiſh in the London Market; it prayed that the ſaid act of the 2d of the preſent reign be repealed. On the motion of Alderman Curtis, the petition was ordered to be referred to a Committee.

On the 8th of December the Sheriffs of London

London preſented a petition from the corporation of the city, ſetting forth the great abundance of the late harveſt, the preſent high price of bread, the exemplary patience of the poor under the ſcarcity of laſt year, and the cruelty of reducing them to want amidſt plenty; and that meaſures had been taken to aſcertain, through the medium of the clergy, the quantity of grain in the country, ſo as to enable Government to know before-hand when a real ſcarcity might be apprehended, and to provide, by importation or otherwiſe, accordingly; but that, from many places, there were no returns, and from others, the returns were defective and fallacious (hear! hear!). The petition then ſtated, that it would be expedient to have the quantity of grain completely aſcertained; and concluded with praying, that ſomething might be done to attain that purpoſe.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

On the 14th of December Mr. Burton moved that the petitions on the table, praying to continue in force the act for prohibiting the diſtilleries from working, be taken into conſideration.—Ordered.

He then moved, that the act to which they alluded ſhould be read, which was accordingly done, *pro forma*. Mr. Burton ſaid, in conformity to the petition preſented by him from his conſtituents, he now roſe for the purpoſe of moving for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the act juſt read at the table, in force for ſome time to be limited. Mr. Burton ſaid that the price of barley particularly had riſen from three to four ſhillings the quarter. Probably gentlemen might argue that the ſtock of corn, at this time of the year, was not as great as during former years, in conſequence of the corn of the country being nearly exhauſted before the commencement of the harveſt; but this argument was not tenable; the abundance of the produce of the vegetable and animal kingdoms the laſt year was unexampled, and in fairneſs the riſe was attributable to the cauſe ſet forth in the petitions. It might be ſaid, the remedy propoſed would not meet the whole of the evil; but if it met it even in part, it was worthy the conſideration and the adoption of the Houſe. It was calculated and inſerted in the Report of the Committee on the high price of proviſions, that the quantity of barley conſumed in the diſtilleries was equal to about 250,000 or 300,000 quarters of wheat. And here he wiſhed to call the attention of the Houſe to the fact, that in Cornwall, Devonſhire, and the northern and other parts of England, the working people preferred bread made from barley-meal to that manufactured from wheat, which they conſidered as more nutritious.

In ſpeaking of the immoderate uſe of ardent ſpirits he obſerved, from the diſcontinuance of their uſe, it was well known that the convicts of Botany Bay were much improved in morals, and many women who were barren became fruitful. He then moved for leave to bring in his bill. Mr. Peters ſeconded the motion. Mr. Dent alſo ſpoke againſt opening the diſtilleries. He had no doubt before Monday next, that ſeveral petitions would be preſented ſimilar to thoſe on the table. Mr. William Smith ſpoke in favour of the diſtilleries. After ſome converſation the Houſe divided. For the Miniſter's motion for the previous queſtion 82. Againſt it 20. Majority 62.

By this deciſion Mr. Addington has completely carried his point, and conſequently the diſtillers will be permitted to work grain from the firſt of January next. By this meaſure Mr. Addington ſhews a decided oppoſition to the ſyſtem of the late Miniſtry; and he is aſſuredly actuated in no ſmall degree by a wiſh to ameliorate the exhauſted ſtate of the treaſury, but the grand motive that ſtimulates him appears to be, his being convinced of the propriety of leaving trade of every kind to take care of itſelf, from a thorough perſuaſion of the truth of the doctrine, that there will always be a ſufficientcy of competition in the market to prevent the public from becoming injured.

The following are the diplomatic arrangements concluded upon, and which will take place in the courſe of the ſpring:—Lord Whitworth, to go as Ambaſſador to Paris, as ſoon as the Definitive Treaty is ſigned; Mr. Liſton, Ambaſſador to the Hague, and Lord Henry Stuart (ſon of the Marquis of Bute) Secretary of Legation; Mr. Wickham, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peterſburgh; Lord Robert Fitzgerald, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm. The Embaſſy to Madrid is not ſettled.

Mr. Addington, it is ſaid, has explained to ſeveral of the Members of the Whig Party, the grounds upon which he hopes for the independent ſupport of thoſe gentlemen. Among other things, he propoſes to repeal all thoſe acts which the termination of the war renders no longer neceſſary, and promiſes a moderate peace eſtabliſhment.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES,

The Solicitors Names are between Parentheses.

AINSLEY, J. Newcastle, woollen draper (Bainbridge Newcastle.
Arthur, G. Shipley mill, Northumberland, miller (Dann and Teasdale, Threadneedle street.
Avery, J. Queen square, Westminster, organ builder (Mills, Parliament street
Bronghall, S. Yeaton Baschurch, Salop, miller (Pullens, Fore street.
Brown, W. and J. Y. Jermyn street, shoemakers (Allen, Frith street,
Bourk, M. formerly of Rosemary lane, slopseller, late of New square, London (Jackson, Temple
Barker, J. Upper Thames street, grocer (Rigge and Merrifield, Carey street
Beresford, R. Altreton, Derbyshire, hosier (Rose and Hall, Boswell court.
Bucknell, L. Kensington, haberdasher (Smith and Tilson, St. Paul's Churchyard
Bluny, T. late of the Walthamstow East Indiaman, and late of Bouverie street, Whitefriars, mariner (Desse, Bream's buildings.
Beckman, D. N. Bonus row, Mile End, sugar grinder (Rivers, Basing lane.
Benckirt, G. F. Swan Mead, Bermondsey, leather dresser (Rippon, Bermondsey street.
Blagrove, W. Abingdon, miller, &c. (H. Maddock, Lincoln's inn
Brien, D. James street, Covent garden, victualler (Sherrard, Hart street, Bloomsbury.
Bullen, W. Plymouth Dock, linen draper (Williams, Sion College.
Coulthard, J. Bucklersbury, warehouseman (Jackson, Walbrook.
Croydon, E. Stourbridge, baker and maltster (Strong, Still, and Strong, Lincoln's inn.
Cooper, W. Pancras lane, warehouseman (Shepherd & Adlington, Gray's inn.
Chamberlin, P. Norwich, linen draper (Bygrave, Norwich.
Coulson, T. Fenchurch street, cheesemonger [Robinson and Crawford, Craven buildings, City Road.
Cameron, D. Aldersgate street, jeweller (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place.
Chivers, W. Newgate street, upholder (Davies, Lothbury.
Calvert, S. Liverpool, dealer (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.
Child, R. Walcot, Somerset, carpenter (Hollocray, Chancery lane.
Cuvelje, A. Z. D. Lancaster, merchant [Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester.
Clayton, J. Sedgeberrow, Worcester, mealman (Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn.
Cathro, T. Old Gravel lane, St. George in the East, baker (Joes, Whitefriars Wharf.
Clegg, C. Miln row, parish of Rochdale, Lancaster, woollen manufacturer (Hartley, Gray's inn.
Dyson, W. M. Almondbury, Yorkshire, dryfalter and grocer [Battye, Chancery lane.
Davis, J. late of Fulwood's rents, Holborn, victualler (Abbot, Rolls yard, Chancery lane.
Doran, E. and A. Whiting, Long Acre, coachmakers (Windus, Old Broad street.
Dawson, J. Manchester, dealer (Ellis, Curstor street
Deaves, H. late of New York, now of Liverpool, merchant [Milne, Temple.
Dunecliff, J. Leicester, grocer (Mitchell, Union court, Broad street.
Drinkwater, P. and T. Dakeyne, Darley dale, Derby, under the firm of P. Drinkwater and Co. cornfactors (Hay and Renshaw, Manchester.
Evans, J. Wapping, linen draper (Hall, 25, Poultry.
Edwards, J. Benfington, Oxon. miller (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.
Evatt, J. Rood lane, glassman [Atcheson, Ely place
Fisher, R. Bedford street, Covent garden, tailor (Clarkson, Essex street
Furbor, J. and T. W. Warnford court, London, merchants (Pryce, Temple
Finlayson, J. Liverpool, merchant, partner with W. Finlayson, under the firm of J. and W. Finlayson, and Co. (Lace and Hassall, Liverpool.
Fryer, G. Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, merchant (Jopson, Lincoln's inn.
Fisher, F. Chepstow, currier (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.
Figgins, J. Trowbridge, carpenter [French and Williams, Castle street, Holborn.
Grange, R. York place, Portman square, miller (Latkow, Wardrobe place.
Glover, G. Dean street, Soho, grocer (Scott, Old City Chambers.
Holmes, S. Thomas street, Southwark, merchant and ship owner [Carter and Sheffield, Prescot street
Heaton, G. jun. Leeds, oil merchant (Battye, Chancery lane
Hayman, T. Old City Chambers, merchant (Towse, Fishmongers hall
Hughes, R. Chandos street, Covent garden, woollen draper (Swann and Wallington, Fore street.
Hawksey, W. Liverpool, merchant (Blackstock, Temple
Hodgson, D. Liverpool, brush maker (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings.
Hudswell, J. Caulcliffe, parish of Huddersfield, Yorkshire corn dealer (Sykes, New inn
Henderson, J. Long Acre, ironmonger (Flashman and Pringle, Ely place.
Harris, J. Newton St. Cyres, Devon, miller (Darke, Princes street, Bedford row.
Husseden, G. Liverpool, bookseller [Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Holt, C. Leather lane, warehouseman [Abbot, Rolls yard, Chancery lane.
Houldsworth, A. and H. Grosvenor, Basinghall street, warehousemen (Battye, Chancery lane.
James, S. Cross street, St. Andrew, Holborn, hardwareman (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place.
King, J. M. Liverpool, coffeehouse keeper (Blackstock, Temple.
Little, R. L. A. and M. E. all of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, woollen drapers and mercers (N. Milne, Hare court, Temple.
Lawson, J. Montague street, Spitalfields, chair maker, (Robinson and Crawford, Craven buildings, Old street.
Liddel, G. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant (Atkinson, Chancery lane.
Moffat, D. Fleet market, grocer [Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row.
Morley, J. Walcot, Somerset, victualler [Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn.
Mayman, D. Batley Carr, Dewsbury, clothier (Sykes, New inn.
Masters, W. sen. and jun. Greenwich, distillers and wine merchants (Barrow and Forbes, Basinghall street.
Martin, A. and T. Panton street, cabinet makers (Hodgson, Charles street, St. James's square.
Merriman, G. Stockport, dealer [Young, Castle street.
Medley, E. Parliament street, scrivener (Maddocks, New square. Lincoln's inn.
Mould, John, Hampstead, corn chandler [Seward, Princes street, Rotherhithe.
Mann, T. Howard street, Strand, dealer (Evans, Bury court, St. Mary Axe.
Marriott, C. Manchester, merchant (Milne, Temple
Mitchell, J. Long Acre, cheesemonger (Mitchell, Union court, Broad street.
Marsh, J. Shad Thames, shipwright [Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford court.
Madden, T. Page's walk, Bermondsey, victualler [Holloway and Windus, Southampton buildings.
Noble, Isaac, Penrith, ironmonger and grocer [Wordsworth, Staples inn.
Noble, N. Berrier, parish of Greystoke, Cumberland, dealer in butter (Lowndes, Red Lion square.
Newton, W. Exeter, druggist (Ballen and Antice, Temple.
Norman, J. F. Bristol, baker (Gabel, Lincoln's inn.
Offner, J. P. Kingsland road, brewer (Taylor, Old street.
Penny, D. jun. St. John's, Wapping, ship chandler (Hedley, Warren's square, Wapping.
Richardson, J. Carlisle, grocer (Pearson and Son, Temple
Rose, C. St. Ann's, Westminster, cheesemonger (Fielder and Burgoyne, Duke street, Manchester square.
Robinson, T. Fulshaw, Chester, corndealer (Wright and Reynolds, Temple.
Rodd, T. Gerard street, jeweller (Parker, Palmer, and Cuppage, Essex street.
Rawlings, W. Gracechurch street, grocer (Figes, Norfolk street.
Rogers, R. C. Monmouth, dealer (Bowcher, Bath.
Stewart, T. Dorset square, Cannon row, broker (Merishull, Millbank street.
Smart, W. Vigo lane, carpenter (Simpson, King's Bench walk.
Solomon, L. St. Martin's le Grand, merchant (Elfol, Catharine court, Seething lane.
Stephens, W. Exeter, sadler, (Drew and Loxham, New inn.
Sproston, J. Liverpool, merchant (Blackstock, Temple.
Smee, J. Newington place, Surry, potter [Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford Court.
Schultze, W. and P. Unger, Little Britain, merchants, (R. S. Taylor, Gray's inn.
Stone, J. Morley street, Liverpool, victualler (Windle, Bartlett's buildings.
Tonge, C. Liverpool, merchant (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester.
Tomkins, E. and R. Doretend, Birmingham, plated inkstand makers (Lowe, Ravenhurst.
Wallis, J. Paternoster row, bookseller (Eaton, Birchin. lane
Whiting, A. Long Acre, coach maker (Barnet, Soho square.
Wigful, T. King's Lynn, iron founder (Goodwin, King's Lynn.
Welcon, J. Lawrence lane, warehouseman (Cruckshank, Basinghall street.
Young, A. Bristol, cornfactor (Lewis and James, Gray's inn.

DIVIDENDS,

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aſhburner, J. Bolton le Moor, cotton ſpinner, Dec. 22.
Artaud, S. jun. Pinner, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 22.
Agur W. Whitechapel road, Bethnal green, whiteſmith, Jan. 19.
Andrews, T. Hackney road, brewer, Jan. 12.
Alder, J. St. John's ſtreet, Clerkenwell, cabinet maker, Jan. 12.
Boonham, S. Atherſtone, carrier, Dec. 12.
Barrett, W. Cheapſide, linen draper, Dec. 19.
Bradley, A. Aſhburne, and T. Marſhal, of Birdſgrove, cotton ſpinners, ſeparate eſtate of A. Bradley, Dec. 22, final.
Bond, J. Britſingſea, Eſſex, butcher, Dec. 22.
Bayne, W. Pateley bridge, York, inn keeper Dec. 28.
Barnes, T. Fleet ſtreet, ſtationer, Jan. 26.
Calvert, N. merchant, as partner with F. Simpſon, of St. Chriſtopher. Dec. 17.
Covenay, E. St. Mary at Hill, victualler, Dec. 22,
Cook, J. Royal Oak yard, Bermondſey ſtreet, tanner, Dec. 15.
Clutterbuck, P. York ſtreet, Weſtminſter, brewer, Jan. 5
Carver, T. Retford, baker, Jan. 5.
Chauvet, L. and P. Turquand, Old Jewry, merchants, Jan. 9.
Dry, H. Uxbridge, liquor merchant, &c. Jan. 26.
Dickens, P. Briſtol. ſoap boiler, Jan. 4.
Delanoy, W. Liverpool, linen draper, Jan. 4.
Dodgſon, P. Liverpool, linen draper, Jan. 8.
Elkins, W. Oxford ſtreet, bookſeller, Dec. 19.
Eadon, M. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 24.
Emmett, J. Buſh lane, merchant, Jan. 22.
Eaſthope, W. Bridgenorth, barge owner, Dec. 28.
Ewins, W. and W. James, Birmingham, compoſition ornament manufacturers, Jan. 8.
Elderſhaw, J. Derby, dealer, Jan. 12.
Fozard J. jun. Park lane, Piccadilly, ſtable keeper, ſeparate eſtate, Dec. 19.
Finlay, A. Caſtle ſtreet, Oxford road, linen draper, Dec. 19.
Fletcher, G. Knightſbridge, hackney and ſtable keeper, Dec. 29.
Firth, J. of the Waſhway, Lambeth, dealer, Jan. 23.
Greaves, J. Royal Exchange, inſurance broker, Dec. 15, final.
Gilbertſon, R. Manchester, manufacturer, Dec. 21.
Greenwood, J. and T. H. Maſon, Leeds, grocers and tobacconiſts, Dec. 21.
Gwinnett, G. Briſtol, cornfactor, Dec. 21.
Glover, G. Paternoſter row, warehouſeman, Jan. 16.
Glover, J. Kenſington, ſtone maſon, Jan. 16.
Gell, W. S St. Ive's, ſhopkeeper, Jan. 12.
Gregory, C. Elſtow, baker, Jan. 12.
Gearing, W. Water lane, Fleet ſtreet, innholder, Dec. 22
Haycock, R. Wells, Norfolk, merchant, Dec. 15.
Hyland, R. Robertſbridge, grocer, Feb. 6.
Haigh, J. Low Whitley, factor. Dec. 16.
Harriſon, J. Paternoſter row, bookſeller, Dec. 19.
Higton J. and T. Taſker, Liverpool, linen drapers, Dec. 24
Hodgſon, G. Cheſter, ſoapboiler, &c. Jan. 12.
Herries, C. and J. Nailor, London, merchants, Jan. 16.
Holmes, J. Newbold upon Avon, lime merchant, Jan. 9
Haſlewood, J. T. Bridgenorth, grocer, Jan. 22, final.
Ireland, S. St. Clement Danes, merchant, Feb. 6.
Jones, T. Charlton, pariſh of Toddington, Bedford, timber merchant, Dec. 19.
Kemble, S. and W. Spens, Norfolk ſtreet, Strand, merchants, Jan. 2.
Leigh, P. and J. and of J's eſtate ſeperately, Dec. 22.
Laſcelles, R. South Audley ſtreet, taylor, Dec. 19.
Maillard, J. J. Lime ſtreet, merchant, Dec. 17.
Maſternan, J. Bucklerſbury, warehouſeman, Dec. 19.
Millar T. and J. Hulme, Manchester, dealers in weft, Dec. 29.
Marſhall, J. and J. Longcake, Workington, mercers, &c. Dec. 29.
Muſhot, J. Cromer, merchant, Feb. 6.
Manſon, T. Tokenhouſe yard, merchant, Dec. 29.
Owen, W. Holyweh Flintſhire, grocer and linendraper, Jan. 9
Phipps, J. Briſtol, innkeeper, Dec. 22
Parry, T. Birmingham, haberdaſher, Dec. 15
Popple, W. Kingſton Hull, brewer, Dec. 16
Price, T. Holywell, Flintſhire, innkeeper, Jan. 19.
Page, C. Croydon, taylor, Jan. 12
Perry, R. and T. Andrews, George Brewhouſe, Hackney, Jan. 12
Roberts, W. Rocheſter, grocer, Dec. 19
Richardſon, R. partner with E. Strickland, Corporation row, merchant, &c. Dec. 15
Reynolds, J. late of Cheſhunt, now of Newington Butts, brewer, Dec. 19
Reider, J. C. London Houſe Yard, bookſeller, Jan. 5
Senols, J. (wife of J. Senols) Fore ſtreet, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 15
Sutton, N. Walworth, victualler Dec. 22
Steweſon, J. Chandos ſtreet, Covent Garden, woollen draper, Dec. 19
Shepperſon, W. Oxford ſtreet, grocer, Jan. 18
St. Guliver, H. Richmond, Surrey, ſtable keeper, Dec. 26
Scott, J. Stratford, Eſſex, lime-burner, &c. Dec. 9
Sommervail, J. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 23
Skone, W. Briſtol, grocer, Jan. 7
Smith, T. Tunſtall, potter, Feb. 1. final.
Spier, T. Glouceſter, mercer, Jan. 21
Staples, R. T. St. Ives, draper, Jan. 11
Towſey, G. Litcomb Regis, Berks, miller, Jan. 5
Taylor, W. B. Wolverhampton, japanner, Jan. 11
Underhill, G. Abbey Foregate, Shrewſbury, horſe dealer, Jan. 19
Wilſon, R. Bread ſtreet, merchant, Dec. 29
Wright, T. Faſington, Bucks, coach maſter, Dec. 19
Waldo, J. Birmingham and Briſtol, in England, and of Boſton, America, merchants, ſeparate eſtate, Jan. 20
Wetherherd, C. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 22
Whettal, W. and J. Poole, inn keepers, Jan. 11
Worthington, M. Norwich, linen draper, Jan. 26
Williamſon, R. Wood ſtreet, Druggiſt, Jan. 22
Winter, B. Long Acre, dealer
Wallworth, J. Manchester, inn keeper, Jan. 25.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Married.] At Burnham, near Windſor, Dr. Sewell, of Doctor's Commons, to Mrs. Stedman, widow, of Chigwell.

Mr. C. Cheyne, jun. of Pentonville, to Miſs Winchester, of the Strand.

Lord Francis Spencer, ſecond ſon of the Duke of Marlboro', to Lady Frances Fitzroy, fifth daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

J. Jortin, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs S. Bearpacket, of Wotton under Edge, Glouceſterſhire.

Mr. W. A. Slade, attorney, of Blenheim-ſtreet, New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Fryer, of Old Cavendiſh-ſtreet.

At Twickenham, H. W. Eſpinaſſe, eſq. major in the 4th regiment of infantry, to the Hon. Mrs. Petre, relict of the Hon. G. W. Petre, brother of the preſent Lord Petre.

At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, R. Rhode, eſq. to Miſs Sotheby, of York-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

At Kenſington, Mr. Wright, merchant, to Miſs M. Raybould, ſecond daughter of W. Raybould, eſq. of Brompton.

Died.] At his houſe, in Paradiſe Row, Hammerſmith, in his 81ſt year, Mr. H. Barton, formerly an eminent cabinet-maker in Portſmouth-ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Aged 66, Mr. J. Sandell, ſilk-dyer, of Wych-ſtreet.

At his houſe, in Bedford-ſquare, A. Willock, eſq.

At Hackney, aged 73, Mrs. Alvarez, wife of J. J. Alvarez, eſq.

At his houſe, near Hammerſmith, Mr. W. Vernon, ſen.

Mr. Peoly, attorney, of Curſitor-ſtreet.

At his houſe in Fitzroy-ſquare, P. Doug-

las,

las, eſq. many years in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

At Valenciennes, M. Francis de Linat, late of Cheſhunt, Herts.

Mrs. Sills, widow, of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

W. Fletcher, eſq. of Welbeck-ſtreet.

At Hornſey, Mr. W. Lens, of the Three Per Cents. Reduced Office, Bank.

Mr. J. Yallowley, of Chiſwell-ſtreet.

At Finchley, Miſs S. Jordan, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. E. Jordan.

Miſs Carr, daughter of W. Carr, eſq. of Hammerſmith.

At his houſe in Lime-ſtreet, W. Hamilton, eſq. of Blackheath.

At Chelſea, Mr. T. Pemberton.

In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, G. Redhead, eſq. of the iſland of Antigua; ſincerely regretted by all who knew him as a man of the moſt humane and benevolent heart.

The Rev. T. Chamberlayne, vice-provoſt of Eaton, and rector of Worpleſdon, in Surrey.

In Kenſington, Mr. G. Egenoffe, ſon of the late Mr. Egenoffe, of New Liſle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare.

In Highbury Place, Mr. W. Grey.

At her houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, the Marchioneſs of Antrim.

At Harleyford Place, Kennington, aged 74, Mr. Ruſſell.

Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Lieut. Col. Forſter, of the corps of marines.

At her houſe on Sion Hill, in her 57th year, Mrs. Porter, widow.

Sir John Parnell, bart. M. P. for Queen's County, Ireland; he had but the day before removed with his family from Sloane-ſtreet, to Clifford-ſtreet, London. He breakfaſted as uſual, and appeared to be in perfect health: immediately after breakfaſt he went into his room, where he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, dropped down, and expired in leſs than half an hour. He has left two daughters, and three ſons, the eldeſt of whom ſucceeds to the title. Sir John has always been conſidered as a very able politician, and was a diſtant relation of the poet Parnell. He was many years chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, from which office he was removed by the Marquis Cornwallis, for his determined oppoſition to the queſtion of the Union. Sir John had attended his duty in the Houſe of Commons on the preceding day.

At her apartments, in Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the celebrated Mrs. Crawford, once a bright ornament of the Britiſh ſtage. She was the daughter of a medical gentleman at Bath, and was firſt married to an obſcure player named Dancer, and, on his death, her perſonal beauty, and theatrical talents, attracted the attention of the elegant and ſilver-tongued Barry, the rival of Garrick, under whoſe protection ſhe played till his wife died, when ſhe became Mrs. Barry. On his death, ſhe was left the firſt female performer in the metropolis, and acquired a handſome independence, when ſhe ſuffered her eye to be caught by the perſon of Mr. Crawford, a briefleſs Iriſh barriſter, young enough to be her ſon, who ſquandered her fortune, the produce of her talents, broke her ſpirit, and at laſt died a martyr to his own diſſipation, leaving her in ſtraitened circumſtances, and ſhe was at laſt nearly reduced to a ſtate of poverty.

At Chelſea, in his 73d year, the Right Hon. Joſeph Leeſon, Earl of Miltown, Viſcount Ruſborough, in Ireland; he is ſucceeded by his brother, the Hon. Brice Leeſon.

Aged 90, the Right Hon. Lord Kenſington, M. P. for Haverfordweſt.

Mr. J. Battiſhill, organiſt of Chriſt's Church, Newgate-ſtreet, and of St. Clement's Church, Eaſt Cheap, and well known to the muſical cognoſcenti for his extraordinary genius, and profound ſcience.

In James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 81, Mrs. J. Jackſon, the laſt ſurviving iſſue of J. Jackſon, eſq. formerly of Chatham, who was the nephew and heir of the celebrated Samuel Pepys, eſq. to whoſe genius and knowledge in the adminiſtration of naval affairs, may be aſcribed the perfection of the ſyſtem of naval regulation, eſtabliſhed before the Revolution, in the year 1688, and ſtill in force, and whoſe rare and truly valuable collection of books, known by the name of Pepy's Library, was, ſome years ago, preſented to Magdalen College, in the Univerſity of Cambridge, by Mr. Jackſon.

ERRATUM.—At page 203, No. 81, through ſome miſtake, a part of the conjectural Statement of the Bank of England's concerns was omitted. That part of the ſtatement explained that the profit of 1,150,000l. aroſe from the intereſt paid by Government upon its permanent debt to the Bank, from the intereſt received upon the amount of Bank-notes in circulation, and from the allowance made by Government for managing the public-funds, deducting from the aggregate amount of theſe ſums the expence of conducting the buſineſs of the Bank.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The following inſtances may be adduced as a proof, that the higheſt degree of improvement in the carcaſe of that valuable animal the ſheep, without a deterioration of its fleece, is actually attainable:—A wether, bred and fed by J. Daviſon, eſq. of Lanton (whoſe leading object, in the improvement of his ſtock, has been the latter, with a due regard, however, to the former), when lately killed, was allowed by all who viewed it, to have been the fatteſt animal that they had ever ſeen!

Annual account of the ſtate of the Charitable Inſtitution for the Relief of the Sick and Lame Poor, at Bamborough Caſtle, from October 17, 1800, *to October* 17, 1801.

Left upon the books	- -	60
Out-patients admitted	- -	1046
In-patients	- - -	76
		1182

Of theſe laſt, diſcharged.

Cured - - -	958
Relieved - - -	121
Sent to Newcaſtle Infirmary -	3
Dead - - - -	26
Remaining upon the books -	74
	1182

Excluſive of 38 poor women delivered at their own houſes by Mr. Herriott, man-midwife to the Inſtitution.

Married] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Blundell, to Mrs. Auſtin.—Mr. W. Armſtrong, merchant, to Miſs A. Potter.

In London, Mr. R. White, of Norton, in the county of Durham, to Miſs Richardſon, of Durham.

Alſo, Mr. White, another ſon of the ſame gentleman, to Miſs M. Smith, late of Stockton.

The Rev. J. Jones, of Sand Hutton, to Miſs P. Pickerſgill, of Ainderby Houſe, Leming-lane.

At Norton, Mr. J. Hixon, to Miſs White.—Mr. W. Redhead, jun. merchant, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs M. Metcalfe, of North Shields.

At Durham, Mr. W. Thompſon, to Miſs Dunn.—Mr. J. G. Hopper, maſon, to Miſs E. Balmer.

Mr. J. Makepeace, to Miſs M. Elliott, both of Langley Mill.—Mr. E. Shaftoe, brewer, in Durham, to Miſs Hodgſon, of Primroſe, near Gainsford.—T. Thompſon, eſq. of Boughtrig, to Miſs S. Robſon, ſecond daughter of the late J. Robſon, eſq. of Samieſton.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 89, Mr. J. Davenport, formerly a flax-dreſſer.—Aged 41, Mr. J. Coleman.—In his 46th year, Mr. W. S. Lake, attorney.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. R. Brown, upholſterer.—Mrs. A. Wilſon, widow of the Rev. W. Wilſon, late curate of Falſtone, in Northumberland.—Mr. T. Brown, maſter of the ſhip Halcyon.—Mr. J. Rogerſon, a local preacher in the Methodiſt connection; reſpected and beloved by a numerous acquaintance as an intelligent preacher, a lover of candour, and of rational piety; and of great liberality of ſentiment, which led him to an impartial and ſedulous inquiry into theological truth.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Mounſey, a lady of pleaſing manners, and a truly amiable diſpoſition.

Mrs. Burn.

Mrs. B. Sinclair, a ſeller of old cloaths for near twenty years.

At North Shields, aged 24, Mr. S. Aydon, ironmonger.

At the Low Glaſſes, near Newcaſtle, aged near 70, Mr. G. Cram, ſhipbuilder.

At Broomhill, near Warkworth, Mr. T. Clark.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Wilkie, relict of the late J. Wilkie, eſq. of Foulden, near Berwick upon Tweed.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Middleton.

The Rev. Mr. Weſton, a prebendary of Durham, and rector of Therfield, in Hertfordſhire.

At Wooſten, near Stockton, aged 73, Mr. H. Scott, potter, late of Newbottle.

At Windleſtone, Mr. H. Thompſon, upwards of thirty years ſteward to Sir John Eden, bart.—Aged 60, Mr. Brown, horſe-dealer, &c. of Old Brough, near Darlington.

At Shepherton, near Alnwick, Mrs. Ker, relict of the late W. Ker, eſq. of Littledean.

In his 52d year, Mr. J. White, of Fugar Houſe, near Wickham; his death was occaſioned by a coal-waggon going over his body, his foot having unfortunately ſlipped, as he was croſſing the way.

At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, Miſs Robinſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Is. Robinſon, of North Shields.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Dickinſon, father of Mr. R. Dickinſon, bookſeller.

At Biſhop Auckland, Mr. R. Sivers, formerly an officer of exciſe.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

There is at preſent living at Hilhead, in the pariſh of Bewcaſtle, a widow woman in her 100th year, who is gaining that, which to a perſon of her age muſt be equally unexpected and acceptable, viz. a ſet of new teeth! She is alſo caſting her hair. The new hair is of a whitiſh colour, and remarkably ſoft, reſembling, in every reſpect, that of a child. She is ſtill able to walk about, and do a little buſineſs in the houſe.—*From the Carliſle Journal, Dec.* 5.

This year, a ſingle ſtalk of hemp, which accidentally took root in the garden of Mr. J. Moore, of Great Orton, grew to the ſurpriſing height of eight feet, and meaſured ſix inches in circumference at the ground! It has been ſince dreſſed and varniſhed by order of Mr. Moore, and now forms an extremely handſome walking-ſtick.

During the laſt ſeaſon, one grain of wheat, at Mr. Ruſton's, of Little Broughton, near Cockermouth, ſhot up in forty ſtalks, which produced exactly 1662 grains of as fine full-grown corn as ever was reaped!

It appears that ſixpence per month is collected from the ſeamen employed on board the ſhips and veſſels belonging to Whitehaven, and the neighbouring outports of Harrington, Workington, and Maryport (within its limit; under the appointment of fifteen truſtees (conſiſting of owners, maſters, commanders, &c.), and which is applied for the relief and ſupport of ſuch ſeamen reſpectively, when maimed or diſabled, and the widows and children of ſuch as may be killed, ſlain, or drowned (in the merchants' ſervice). The above regulation took place by virtue of an act of parliament, which paſſed for the purpoſe, in the twentieth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty.

Married.] Mr. H. Tyſon, to Miſs S. Blair, both of Wath.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Southward, of Arlecdon, to Miſs Humes.—Mr. J. Brocklebank, rope-maker, to Miſs Macdonald.—Mr. M. Nicholſon, ſhip-carpenter, to Miſs N. Hodgſon.—Mr. J. Macgrey, ſhip-carpenter, of Workington, to Miſs J. Bayley.—Mr. J. Jenkinſon, ſhip-carpenter, of Harrington, to Miſs S. Stephenſon.—Mr. J. Huddleſtone, cooper, to Miſs E. Graham.

Mr. J. Mawſon, jun. to Miſs H. Alcock, both of Sandwith.—Mr. D. Walker, of the Ginns, to Miſs S. Fidler, of Mirehouſe.

The Rev. J. Fenton, of Newcaſtle, Staffordſhire, and vicar of Sorpenhow, Cumberland, to Miſs Livingſtone, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Livingſtone, of Weſt-quarter Houſe, Stirlingſhire.

At Workington, W. Ormanby, eſq. of Drig, to Miſs Tye, only daughter of Mr. J. Tye, one of the apparators of the conſiſtory court of Cheſter.—Mr. B. Dorring, to Mrs. Wilſon, innkeeper.—Mr. W. Clapperton, to Miſs Ruſſon.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Bradſhaw, cornfactor, to Miſs Barrow, of Booth, near Kendal.

In the Eaſt Indies, in March laſt, J. Pattinſon, eſq. of Melmerby Hall, Cumberland, to Miſs Harris, daughter of — Harris, eſq. a free merchant.

Mr. Hobſon, of Bedburn, near Witton-le-Wear, to Miſs Hodgſon, of Brough, in Weſtmoreland.

At Haverſtram, Weſtmoreland, Mr. E. Fiſher, to Miſs Hairſnape.

At Brampton, Mr. J. Armſtrong, to Miſs M. Highmonts.

At Carliſle, Mr. J. Twentyman, manufacturer, to Miſs M. Gibbon, daughter of Mr. J. Gibbon, mercer and draper.

Mr. J. Harriſon, of Kentmeer, in Weſtmoreland, to Miſs E. Johnſon, of Lindale, in Lancaſhire.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 17, Miſs M. Pattinſon Yeats.—Aged 29, Mr. J. Halton, eldeſt ſon of Mr. W. Halton.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Harington.—In her 82d year, Mrs. Warwick, ſen. widow, formerly of Snow-hill, London.

Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of Mr. J. Hodgſon, merchant, of Coleman-ſtreet, London, and of Rockliff, in Cumberland.

At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Pearſon, cabinet-maker.

At Maryport, in the prime of life, Mrs. M. Taylor, wife of Mr. J. Taylor, maſter of the ſhip Iſabella.

At Kendal, Mrs. Hutchinſon, wife of Captain Hutchinſon, of the Bengal Artillery, and daughter of Mr. Lambert, attorney, of Alnwick, Northumberland.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Marr, ſpirit-merchant.—Aged 57, Mrs. E Preſton.—In an advanced, Mr. R. Speight, cooper.

At Egremont, Mr. B. Towerſon, tanner.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Aſſleck.

At Upton, in Caldbeck, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Scott.—In the prime of life, Miſs D. Jack.

At Diſſington, near Whitehaven, aged 86, Mr. B. Kendall.—Mr. T. Branfather, of Garthſide, near Brampton.

At the Intack, near Brompton, Mr. Smith.

At Houghton, near Carliſle, aged 88, Mr. W. Patrickſon.

In London, W. Tweddle, eſq. late of Carliſle.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Croſbie, wife of Mr. J. Croſbie, merchant, late of Whitehaven.

In the prime of life, Miſs E. Crow, of Cartmel Fell.—Mr. R. Sill, late of Kendal, father of Mr. J. Sill, broker, of Liverpool.

In Jamaica, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Tyſon, ſon of Mr. N. Tyſon, merchant, of Kendal.

At Low Mill, near Egremont, Mr. W. Hayton, rope-maker.

At Duſton, near Appleby, aged 78, the Rev. W. Kilner, rector, &c. and reſident-miniſter of the pariſh upwards of half a century;

tury; ſincerely regretted by his flock as a happy man, full of good deeds, as well as years. He has deſcended to the grave, accompanied with the bleſſings of both rich and poor, with the juſt and pious hope of all who knew and felt his worth, that his works have followed him, and will meet their due reward.

At High Ireby, Mr. R. Grainger, ſon of Mr. J. Grainger.

At Stainburn, near Workington, in the prime of life, Miſs Thompſon.

YORKSHIRE.

A carrot of the following extraordinary dimenſions was taken up on the 3d of November laſt, in the garden of Mr. J. Roddick, of Richmond, viz. twenty inches and a half in length, and ſeventeen inches in circumference: it weighed ſix pounds, five ounces!

It appears that a fever of a very contagious nature exiſts, at preſent, in different quarters of the town of Leeds, and which has, in many inſtances, proved fatal, owing to the confined and unventilated apartments of thoſe families where it uſually takes place. Although the autumn of laſt year near doubled the preſent, in general mortality, yet the deaths by fever are increaſed; and the mortality by fever for the laſt month, is about one half more than the correſponding month of 1800. As examples of its highly infectious nature in the cloſe and noiſome dwellings of the poor, and of the impracticability of applying proper remedies, the following facts are inſerted, from information collected by the gentlemen of the faculty in Leeds. In a family, conſiſting of thirteen individuals, five of them were infected within the firſt four days, and four more have ſince been attacked. The other caſe is ſtill more deplorable:—Two forlorn beds, without linen, and covered only with rags, contained ſix adult perſons; the fever, attacking one by one, ſoon ſpread through the whole, and the dead and the dying lay ſtretched on the ſame miſerable bed; yet, ſuch was the fatal perverſeneſs of the relatives who attended them, that although wine and medicines were at their command, they could not be prevailed upon to give either, and for two days they received neither food nor medicine. The conſequence was that the father and mother of the family both ſunk under ſuch accumulated wretchedneſs. Facts, ſuch as theſe, clearly ſhew the ineffi-cacy of any meaſures ſhort of actual and timely removal from the place of infection. By timely removing the firſt who ſickens, the reſt eſcape infection; and, inſtead of waſting their time and ſtrength in watching amidſt infection and diſeaſe, are profitably employed in procuring their own ſubſiſtence, and preſerving a numerous family from the pariſh. The object of this merciful care being removed to a comfortable houſe, where the reſources of art can be employed for his benefit, and removed at a period when thoſe reſources can be applied with effect, is cheered with the proſpect of a ſpeedy return to his family. Urged by theſe conſiderations, a numerous meeting has been lately held in Leeds, Mr. Mayor in the chair, to deviſe the beſt means of eſtabliſhing a HOUSE OF RECOVERY, in the caſe of fever patients, and to procure a proper building for that purpoſe. The committee appointed by the meeting have accordingly found a houſe in Ebenezer-ſtreet, which they have adopted as a temporary ſituation; and they have likewiſe come to a determination, that a ſubſcription be immediately entered into for the purchaſing a piece of ground in the town, and for erecting a Houſe of Recovery for the reception of the ſick in contagious fevers. In Manchester, by an inſtitution of a ſimilar kind, the number of fever-patients were reduced, the firſt year from 2880 to 1759, and there was a decreaſe of 400 burials within the ſame period. In one diſtrict, immediately in the vicinity of the fever-ward, the fevers were reduced from 400, the average number of fevers previouſly to opening the fever-ward, to twenty-ſix, in the firſt year. In Cheſter, fever-wards were eſtabliſhed within the infirmary ſo early as 1783, and though one ward is ſituated within thirteen yards of the fever-patients, with whom it communicates on the ſame floor, by a paſſage and doors frequently left open, yet, during a period of eighteen years, it has never been once ſuſpected that the patients, in other parts of the houſe, have caught any infection from the fever-wards, by any contamination of the atmoſphere, nor from any tranſgreſſion of the rules of prevention. Some dwelling houſes are placed at but a little diſtance from the fever-wards, and Stanley-place, inhabited by very genteel families, is not far diſtant. Theſe facts prove undeniably, that a Houſe of Recovery is by no means detrimental to a neighbourhood in which it is ſituated. In Cheſter, ſo ſalutary have been its effects for eighteen years, that in the ſpring of 1795, when a very fatal epidemic raged in Manchester, Liverpool, and other neighbouring towns, only two caſes of fever occurred in the Cheſter fever-ward, and not one in the reſt of the town. An inſtitution pregnant with ſo much good, will, no doubt, meet every due encouragement;—liberal ſupport, and patronage from the rich, who muſt here feel the motive of ſelf-preſervation, added to that of humanity, to induce them to ſupport meaſures for the extermination of a diſeaſe, which by many unavoidable circumſtances, and unforeſeen events, may be unhappily introduced into their own families,—and cheerful and grateful acceptance on the part of the poor.

On the 18th of November laſt, a venerable oak, ſtanding in the park of John Elliott, eſq. of Elliott Houſe, near Rippon, was ſtruck with lightning, and literally ſhivered

to pieces; the trunk, which meaſured twenty-ſeven feet in circumference, was torn into ſeveral diſtinct pieces, and many of the largeſt branches were thrown to a conſiderable diſtance: two deer, ſuppoſed to have been browzing under it, were alſo ſtruck dead; the ſide of one of them appeared much ſcorched, as if by the application of an hexagonal inſtrument. It is a curious circumſtance, and well worthy of remembrance, that this tree, which was conſidered by Mr. Arthur Young, who viſited it ſome years ago, to be one of the largeſt, as well as oldeſt, in the county, appears from records ſtill preſerved in Elliott houſe, to have been coeval with the manſion itſelf, which was erected by Tiberius Elliott, eſq. high-ſheriff for Yorkſhire, in the 38th year of the reign of King Henry VI. from whom the preſent poſſeſſor is lineally deſcended.

A piece of water, at Thornville Royal, in this county, which for ſeveral years had been ordered to be filled up, and for which purpoſe, logs of wood, roots of trees, rubbiſh, &c. had been thrown into it, lately being found uſeful, was ordered to be cleared. It was almoſt choaked up with weeds and mud, ſo that little water remained, and it was not conceived that any fiſh, except poſſibly a few large eels would be found in it, yet about 200 brace of tench of all ſizes, and as many perch, were found, about ten brace of which weighed from three to four pound each. After the pond was thought to be quite free, under ſome roots there ſeemed to be ſome animal, which was conceived to be an otter; the place was ſurrounded, and on opening an entrance among the roots, a tench was found of moſt extraordinary form, having literally aſſumed the ſhape of the hole in which he had for many years been confined. His form was an irregular ſemicircle; his length from fork to eye was two feet, nine inches; his circumference, to almoſt the tail, was two feet, two inches; his weight eleven pounds, nine ounces, and a quarter: his colour was alſo ſingular, as his belly was the colour of vermillion. This extraordinary fiſh, after having been ſhewn to a ſculptor, who has taken a model of it, and to a number of gentlemen, was carefully put into a pond, but either from confinement, or age, or bulk, it only floated, and with difficulty, at laſt, ſwam gently away. It is now alive and well.

A correſpondent of the York Herald, in a Letter to the Editor, dated December 11, obſerves, that the ſolar ſpots, at preſent, exceed in number any that he has ſeen for a conſiderable time. The principal are paſt the ſun's centre weſtward, and form a ſtriking curve, extending one-eighth of the ſun's diameter, or in a line of about 100 000 miles. A ſpot, he adds, is entering on the eaſtern ſide of the ſun, which is alſo cluſtered. Altitude of the ſun, at the time of obſervation, fourteen degrees; and latitude, by former obſervation, fifty-two degrees, eighteen minutes nearly.

Married.] Mr. Cattley, raft-merchant of York, to Miſs Cattley, of Leeds.

Mr. H. W. Mortimer, gun-maker, of Fleet-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Ritchie, of Otley; a lady for many years, eſteemed and beloved by a numerous acquaintance, for her amiable diſpoſition and deep piety.

Mr. J. Firth, merchant, of Birſtall, to Mrs. Tinſdale, innkeeper, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Butler, of Kirkſtall Forge, to Mrs. Maud, of Bingley.—Mr. J. Burnell, tobacconiſt, of York, to Miſs M. Haliday.—Mr. A. Houghton, grocer, of Huddersfield, to Miſs S. Fiſher, daughter of Mr. Fiſher, nurſeryman, of Doncaſter.

At Wakefield, Captain Norcott, of the 37th regiment of foot, to Miſs E. Noble.—Mr. J. Pearſon, cornfactor, of Hull, to Miſs A. Johnſon, of Kirkella.

At Hull, Mr. R. Swann, ſurgeon, to Miſs Hall, daughter of F. Hall, eſq.

Mr. W. Iſſott, of Bardſey, to Miſs S. Waddington, of Rigton, both near Leeds.—W. Vavaſour, eſq. of Weſton Hall, to Miſs S. Cook, of Swinton, near Doncaſter.—Mr. J. Johnſon, of Leeds, to Miſs Moyſer, of Fulford, near York.

At Thornhill, Mr. J. Law, cardmaker, to Miſs Stocks, of Whitley.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Smith, butcher, to Miſs M. Riſhforth.—Mr. T. Hampſhire, auctioneer, to Miſs L. Carnett.—Mr. Barſtow, merchant, to Miſs Benſon.—Mr. E. Bell, cloth-dreſſer, to Miſs M. Farrah.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Gambles, linen-draper, to Miſs Greenwood.

Mr. R. Aſhworth, of Wadſworth, to Miſs M. Sutcliffe, of Hepſtontall, near Halifax.—Mr. A. Gibſon, jun. to Miſs H. Ogden, both of Hepſtonſtall.

In Auguſt laſt, in the Iſland of Trinidad, Lieutenant Shapter, of the 57th regiment of foot, to Miſs H. Harriſon, late of Knaresborough.

J. S. Walton, eſq. of Northallerton, to Mrs. C. C. Diemer, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Diemer, of Calcutta, in Bengal.

Mr. J. Prieſtley, of Ovendon, to Miſs Child, of Threapcroft, near Halifax.—Mr. R. Stephenſon, grocer, of Beverley, to Miſs Brocklebank, of Cottingham.

At Whitby, Captain Wilſon, in the ſea-ſervice, to Miſs E. Shimmings, of the Hare and Hounds tavern.

Mr. Parker, cotton-ſpinner, of Gargrave, to Miſs C. Holdforth, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Smith, of Leeds, to Miſs Alderſon, of Birkin, near Pomfret.—Mr. Pontey, of Huddersfield, to Mrs. Pearſon, of York.—Mr. T. Smith, tea-dealer, of Leeds, to Miſs Clark, daughter of the late Mr. Clark, jeweller, of York.—Mr. J. Nixon, of Baſsford, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Paley, of Leeds.—Mr. B. Kitſon, to Mrs. Mortimer, both of Wroſe, near Bradford.—Mr. J. Whitaker,

Whitaker, painter, of Huddersfield, to Miſs S. Clapham, of Holdbeck.—Mr. Laverack, jun. of Hull, to Miſs Dyas, of Tadcaſter.—The Rev. G. Morris, of Croxton, in Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Hall, of Hull.—Mr. J. Pickhard, of Doncaſter, to Miſs E. Myers, of Leeds.—Mr. H. Breary, eldeſt ſon of C. Breary, eſq. of Middlethorpe, near York, to Miſs Benſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Benſon, attorney, of Thorne.—Mr. E. Peck, bookſeller, of York, to Miſs Ward, of Willerby, near Scarboro'.—Mr. J. Booth, of Leathley, to Mrs. Foſter, of Otley.—Mr. T. Bromhead, of Birmingham, to Miſs A. Gloſop, of Stumperlow Hall, near Sheffield.

Died.] At York, in an advanced age, Mrs. Wormald, widow.—Mrs. Taite, wife of Mr. Taite, ſpirit-merchant.—Aged 85, Mrs. Gledhill.

Mrs. E. Yarborough, the laſt of the Campſmount branch of that ancient and reſpectable family.

Aged 60, Mr. J. Bland, druggiſt.—Mrs. Hopps, of the Pack-horſe inn.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Blanchard, gardiner.—Mr. N. Booth, common-brewer.—Mr. Hutchinſon, of the Willow-tree public-houſe.—Mrs. Skelton, wife of Mr. J. Skelton, attorney.—Mr. R. Wear, joiner.—Mrs. P. Ogle.—Mr. J. Chadwick, woolſtapler.—Mr. W. Walton, many years book-keeper to the King's Arms coach office.—Very ſuddenly, Maſter Dixon, only ſon of Mr. J. Dixon, china-man.

At Hull, in his 26th year, of a decline, T. Horner, eſq. A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge; a young gentleman of very promiſing abilities; he lately gave one hundred pounds for the benefit of the Hull General Infirmary.

Mrs. R. Bonfield.—Mr. T. Lyon, publican.—J. Green, eſq. an elder brother of the Trinity Houſe.—Aged 77, Mrs. Cockſhutt, wife of Mr. T. Cockſhutt.

At Halifax, Mrs. Walſh, wife of Mr. R. Walſh, cardmaker.—Mrs. Heyland, ſen.—Mrs. Hoyland.—Mr. W. Walker, worſted-manufacturer.—Mr. J. Liſter, cardmaker.—Mr. R. Bolland, ſon of Mr. J. Bolland.—Miſs Edwards, daughter of Mr. Edwards, attorney.

At Huddersfield, in his 80th year, Mr. T. Riley.

At Rippon, aged 32, Mrs. Fairgray, of the Unicorn inn.

At Skipton, Mr. W. Morrill, horſe-doctor; very eminent in his profeſſion.

Mr. G. Atkinſon, upwards of forty years common carrier between this town and Lancaſter.

At Bradford, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. J. Barker, woolſtapler, and formerly of Baildon.—Mrs. Croſsley, widow.—Mr. H. Linforth.

At Wakefield, Mr. King, a commiſſioner of exciſe.

At Selby, aged 89, Mr. R. Waite, of Loftſome, in the Eaſt Riding.

At Knareſboro', aged 48, Mrs. Simpſon, wife of Mr. Simpſon, ſurgeon.

At Whitby, aged 67, Mrs. M. Smithie, a Quaker.

In his 80th year, Mr. G. Cuſworth, of Dirtcar, near Wakefield.

Aged 63, J. Ramſey, eſq. of Elvington, near York.

At Rawcliff, near Snaith, aged 70, Mrs. Borthwick, a liberal benefactreſs to the poor of that place.

Mr. J. Blundell, of Ravenfield, near Rotherham.

At Scorton, near Richmond, Mr. W. Arrowſmith.

At Aldbord, in the North Riding, ſuddenly, Mr. J Brown, grazier; highly diſtinguiſhed for poſſeſſing a ſuperior breed of cattle.

The Rev F. Cleator, miniſter of Stainton and Thornaby, in Cleveland; much reſpected as a diligent and affectionate paſtor, and a reſpectable and conſiſtent friend.

Mr. R Jefferſon, one of the owners of the contract veſſels in the trade between York and London.

Aged 97, J. Day, eſq. of Day Aſh, near Harrowgate.

Aged 69, Mr Carr, of the Fox and Grapes inn, on Bramham Moor, near Leeds.—Mrs. Thompſon, of Woodhouſe-hill.—Mr. A. Marſhall, of Horſforth.—Mrs. Hemington, mother of the Rev. M. Hemington, vicar of Thorp Arch, near Wetherby.

Lately, at Demarary, in the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr. R. Barr, joiner, &c. of Leeds.

In his 55th year, J. Redmayne, eſq. of Yarlſher, near Ingleton.

In his 78th year, C. Ingleby, eſq. of Auſtwick, near Settle, father of J. Ingleby, eſq. of Lawkland-hall.

Lately, in America, in the prime of life, of the yellow fever, Captain Roper, brother to Mr. F. Roper, merchant, of Leeds.

Mr. W. Preſton, of Room.—Aged 91, Mr. J. Carter, of Lightcliffe, near Halifax.—Mrs. Battle, widow of the late W. Battle, eſq. of Welton.—Mr. Muſgtave, farmer, of Halecoates, near Tickhill.

In his 66th year, Mr. Lumb, for forty years, pariſh clerk and ſchoolmaſter of Swillington, near Leeds; he had ſeventeen children by one wife.

Mr. Milthorp, of Arthington.

In the iſland of Malta, on the 11th of Auguſt laſt, Colonel Maccalaſter, of the 35th regiment of foot, a gentleman well known in the neighbourhood of Halifax.

Mrs. Bingley, of Leathley, near Otley.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] E. Garforth, eſq. lieut. col. of the Eaſt York Militia, to Miſs C. Aſheton, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. R. Aſheton, D. D. warden of the collegiate church in

in Mancheſter, &c.—F. Colquhoun, eſq, of London, to Miſs J. Hanſon, of Mancheſter.

At Mancheſter, Mr. R. Bleaſby, to Miſs Tate.—Mr. J. Mallalieu, of Mancheſter, to Miſs S. Hampſon, of Hulme —Mr. J. Poulſon, to Miſs Lawrinſon.—Mr. G. Scott, to Miſs E. Rowbottom.—Mr. Dobſon, ſurgeon, of Poulton, to Miſs Miller, of Kirkham.

At Liverpool, Mr. Murrow, to Mrs. Dean. —Mr. J. Campbell, to Miſs Codling —Mr. W. Rigby, brazier, to Miſs E. Smith.—Mr. J. Porter, jun. to Miſs Wilſon.—Mr. H. Kirkham, ſhipwright, to Mrs. Newall, widow of the late Mr. Newall, ſtone-maſon.—Mr. C. Dugdale, miller, to Miſs A. Owen.—Mr. J. Williams, law-ſtationer, to Miſs A. Pemberton.—Mr. J. Jones, maſt-maker, of Mann's Iſland, Nova Scotia, to Miſs M. Potts, of Walton.—Mr. G. Green, jun. merchant, to Miſs J. Clark.—Captain Martin, to Miſs A. Marſden.

At Preſton, the Rev. Mr. Harris, incumbent curate of St. George's chapel, to Miſs E. Lodge.

At Bolton, Mr. W. Appleton, manufacturer, to Miſs Mellor.

At Wavertree, Mr. G. Anderton, to Miſs M. Hodgſon.—J. Hoyle, jun. eſq. of Haſlingden, to Miſs Brandwood.—Mr. Clarke, brewer, of Ormſkirk, to Miſs Forſhaw, of Lathom.—Mr. T. Sellars, to Miſs E. Taylor, both of Aſhton-under-Line.

In the Iſle of Man, J. Nelſon, eſq. to Miſs Allen, daughter of T. Allen, eſq. member of the Houſe of Keys.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 20, Mr. J. Jump, brother to Miſs Jump, lately deceaſed, a young man of an amiable diſpoſition and reſpectable mental accompliſhments.

Mrs. Scott, widow.—Mrs. Barry.—Aged 22, after a life ſpent in innocence and virtue, and ſincerely regretted, Miſs M. Marrow. —Mrs Brownrigg.—Mrs. Eyres, wife of Mr. T. Eyres, wheelwright.—Mr. J. Phillips, of the foundry.—Aged 82, Mrs. Grayſon, widow.—Aged 92, Mrs. A. Davis.—Mr. W. Nelſon, watchmaker.—Suddenly, after a few hours illneſs, aged 26, Mrs. Bullock.—In her 38th year, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. W. Green, landing waiter.—Aged 61, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. J. Green.—Aged 77, Mrs. M. Tyndall, mother of Mrs. J. Wilſon.—Suddenly, Mr. W. Tennant.

Aged 31, Mr. J. Barry, merchant. His young family, lately deprived of an affectionate mother, have now, in addition to their loſs, to lament that of a beloved father.

In her 68th year, Mrs. Medley, relict of the late Rev. Samuel Medley.

Mrs. Aſheton, miſtreſs of a large and reſpectable ſchool; univerſally reſpected in the more pleaſing walks of ſocial intercourſe, for her habitual exerciſe of charity and benevolence.

At Mancheſter, Mr. J. Poole, merchant. —Mr. E. Bowden.

C. Alexander, eſq of Edgehill, near Liverpool.—The Rev. F. Burton, curate of Poulton, near Lancaſter.

At Kirkdale, near Liverpool, in her 19th year, Miſs Croſſley, eldeſt daughter of Mr. C. Croſſley, late of the White Bull Inn, Warrington; a young lady whoſe talents and diſpoſition promiſed fair to render her uſeful and amiable, through life. Her death was unfortunately occaſioned by the following circumſtance; being greatly fatigued by the buſineſs of the preceding day, ſhe had ſet down to her ſewing late in the evening, when falling aſleep, her cloaths caught fire; every poſſible effort to extinguiſh the flames was ineffectual. She languiſhed till the evening of the following day.

At Warrington, Miſs M. Fairbrother.—Miſs Birchall, of the Poſt-office.—Mr. J. Oddie, of Colne.

At Preſton, G. Hornby, eſq. one of the deputy-lieutenants for this county, and a conſtant and moſt liberal benefactor to the numerous poor in Preſton. His nephew, the Rev. Mr. Hornby, rector of Winwick, and brother in law to the Earl of Derby, ſucceeds to moſt of his large eſtates. Mr. Hornby, beſides other bequeſts, has left to his upper ſervant, who was brought up in his ſervice, one hundred pounds a year; to each of his other ſervants, a year's wages; and to 12 poor widows and widowers, who had, for a conſiderable time, been his weekly penſioners, at 2s. 6d. each, he has extended his benevolence, by leaving a ſum adequate to their former weekly allowance, to be continued to be paid to them in the ſame manner during their natural lives, and to be continued in ſucceſſion, to the ſame number of deſerving perſons for ever.

H. Walſhmae, eſq. attorney, and alderman of this borough.—Aged 87, Mrs. Sill, mother of Mr. T. Sill, linen-draper.—In the prime of life, of a decline, Mr. J. Smith, printer.

In her 80th year, Mrs. E. Byrom, of Kerſall; a lady who uniformly ſupported through life, a truly Chriſtian character.

At Peeltoun, Iſle of Man, in his 66th year, the Rev. H. Corlett, 42 years vicar of Kirk German; highly eſteemed for his abilities and learning, and for the faithful and exemplary diſcharge of the duties of his ſacred function. Mr. Corlett was one of the tranſlators of the Manks' Bible (ſuppoſed to be the moſt conſonant to the original of any edited tranſlation whatever) and at the requeſt of the Rev. Dr. Wilſon, Prebendary of Weſtminſter, &c. he alſo tranſlated into the Manks' language, a ſelection of Sermons from the works of Biſhop Wilſon; the execution of which has been greatly admired by proficients in the Celtic language and its va-

rious

rious branches, Mr. Corlett was, undoubtedly, one of the chief ornaments of the Manks' church, adding to reſpectable talents, all the virtues and graces which diſtinguiſh and adorn the Chriſtian Miniſter; and though living in a remote ſituation, his character was well known to many perſons in this kingdom, eminent for their learning and piety.

T. Baron, eſq. of Kouzden, near Blackburn; highly reſpected as a gentleman of the moſt amiable manners.

In London, aged 29, Captain T. Waring, of the ſhip Princeſs Royal of that port, and ſon of Mr. L. Waring, of Liverpool; much lamented as a very worthy young man.

Aged 56, at Manchester, Mr. John Kay, attorney at law: a man of amiable manners, ſound judgment, and moſt benevolent diſpoſition. He was truly an ornament to his profeſſion: the duties of which he diſcharged with the ſtricteſt integrity. Born and educated among the Diſſenters, he was a ſteady friend to religious liberty. Firmly attached to the principles which produced the glorious revolution, and placed the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover on the throne of theſe realms; he was a determined advocate of conſtitutional freedom, which he ceaſed not, on every proper occaſion, to defend againſt the ſubtle movers of ſedition, or the miſguided zealots of arbitrary power. A ſtranger to artifice or diſſimulation, he made no ſcruple to avow his ſentiments, at a time, when (unfortunately for his country) they were no longer popular. Yet ſo deeply was a ſenſe of his worth engraven on the minds of all who knew him, that his language left behind it no trace of animoſity on the minds of thoſe whom his arguments failed to convince. For, in the warmth of diſputation he never violated the rules of charity or decorum; and was ever ready to allow to others the privilege of individual judgment, which he claimed for himſelf. Gifted with a nice ſenſe of honor, he was perhaps quick in reſentment; but his enmity was momentary, and ſoon gave way to that ſerenity of temper, which no man ever poſſeſſed in a ſuperior degree to himſelf. In friendſhip he was conſtant and ſincere: equally ready to promote the happineſs, or to participate in the diſtreſs, of thoſe who ſhared his eſteem. With devout acquieſcence in the diſpenſations of divine Providence, and with pious confidence in the promiſes of the Goſpel, he endured with reſignation, a lingering illneſs, and contemplated the approach of death without diſmay.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. S. Comberbatch, of Ruyton, to Miſs Glover, of Ruyton Park.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Brooks, to Miſs A. Jones, of Newton, near Frodſham, in this county.

Died.] At Cheſter, of a ſevere paralytic ſtroke, Mr. Taylor, baſket-maker.—Mr. Edwards, grocer, and alderman of this corporation.—Miſs Adamſon, milliner.

Mrs. Ankers, widow, of Boughton, near Cheſter.

At his houſe, in Upper Harley-ſtreet, London, aged 55, J. H. Smith Barry, eſq. of Belmont, in this county.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Matlock, the Rev. G. Sanders, of Wollaton, near Nottingham, to Miſs C. Eaton, daughter of Mr. Eaton, of Bonſall.—Mr. J. N. James, hoſier, of Nottingham, to Miſs Gooddie, of Rowſley, near Bakewell, in this county.—Mr. H. Woodcock, of Workſop Manor, to Miſs S. Foſter, of Brampton, in this county.—Mr W. Millward, attorney, of Cheſterfield, to Miſs S. Briggs, of Sheffield.—Mr. Wheeldon, to Miſs Parker, both of Oſmaſton, near Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 34, Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. G. Clough, grocer.

At the Park-houſes, near North Wingfield, in his 71ſt year, Mr. E. Wilſon.—Mr. J. Barker, of Stone Gravels, near Cheſterfield; he fell ſuddenly to the ground and died, as it is ſuppoſed, of an apoplectic fit.

At Norton, aged 95, Mr. S. Deakin.—F. Beresford, eſq. of Aſhburne.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament in the preſent ſeſſion, for an incloſure of the open lands and commons within the pariſh of Coningſby, in this county.

Married.] At Gainſborough, Mr. T. Aſhford, farmer, to Mrs. Ryley.

Mr. T. Lawrence, of Hacconby, to Miſs Carter, of Dunſby.—Mr. Clark, of Moulton, to Miſs Bellamy, of Gedney.

In London, Mr. T. Hyde, of Deeping Gate, to Miſs Douthwaite, of Grantham; alſo, Mr. Sharwood, of Charter Houſe-ſquare, brother to Mrs. Clay, of Stamford, to Miſs M. Kennedy, of Bunhill-row.

Mr. Edwards, watch-maker, &c. of Louth, to Miſs Lyton, of Grantham.

Died.] At Boſton, T. S. Brotherton, gent.

At Stamford, Mrs. Hodges, baker.—Aged 81, Mrs. Salter, widow; formerly many years miſtreſs of a public-houſe. Six grand-daughters attended the funeral and held up the pall.

At Spalding, Mrs. Doughty, wife of Mr. Doughty, grocer, &c.

At Grantham, Mr. R. Taylor, publican.

Mrs. Stanger, of Ketton, near Stamford. She was apparently as well as uſual, until attacked by ſpaſms in her ſtomach, which unfortunately terminated her exiſtence before ſhe could be put to bed.

At Gainſborough, Mr. S. Turner, many years deputy-overſeer of the pariſh.

Aged 55, Mr. W. Toynbee, farmer, of Coleby, near Lincoln.

At

At Sleaford, aged 49, Mrs. Booth.—Aged 55, Mr. R. Toyne, farmer, of South Carlton, near Lincoln.

At Louth, aged 93. Mrs. E. Robinſon, widow.—Aged 83, Mr. W. Gibbons.—Mr. Nidd, grazier, of Gedney Marſh.

Mr. T. Rogerſon, farmer, of Gouleeby; as he was riding to Louth fair, in apparent health, he ſuddenly fell from his horſe and expired inſtantly.

At Ketton, near Stamford, aged 70, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Noel, ſiſter to the late Earl of Gainſborough. Her Ladyſhip reſided in Bath for ſeveral years paſt, and was on a viſit to her ſiſters in Rutland, when ſeized with the gout in her ſtomach which terminated her life.

Mr. Woodward, farmer, of Whitewater, near Stamford; he was taken ſuddenly ill with ſuch excruciating pain, as deprived him of the power of ſpeech, and he expired almoſt inſtantaneouſly. He had attended Stamford market on the preceding day, in his uſual ſtate of health.

At Marton, near Gainſborough, Mr. G. Footitt, bricklayer.

At Raithby, near Louth, aged 70, Mr. W. Stack.

At Fenton, near Gainſborough, Mr. Bridekirk, ſhoemaker; he was apparently very well in health the preceding day.

At Huttoft in the Marſh, near Alford, in his 102d year, Mr. J. Stephenſon, farmer; his death was occaſioned by a fall which brought on a mortification in his back. He had lived more than ſixty years upon the ſame farm and enjoyed an uninterrupted good health during his life.

In her 22d year, Miſs A. Lamyman, of Gedney.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. W. Harriſon, to Miſs Johnſon, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Johnſon.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. J. Hinde, currier, to Mrs. D. xter; by this marriage the bridegroom has obtained his 5th wife, and the bride her 3d huſband.

Died.] Mrs. Abbot, of Wigſtone.—Mr. Sergeant, grocer, of Boſworth.

At Bath, Mrs. Mary Porter, ſiſter of C. Neville, eſq. of Holt, in this county; a lady not more diſtinguiſhed for thoſe ſplendid accompliſhments which enrich and adorn ſociety, than for uniform piety and benevolence; ever attentive to the calls of diſtreſs, ſhe practically evinced the purity of her faith, by "viſiting the fatherleſs, the orphan, and the widow, in their tribulation."

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walſall, Mr. Curtis, to Mrs. Davies.—R. Congreve, eſq. of Iſcod Park, Flinſhire, to Miſs Birch, eldeſt daughter of G. Birch, eſq. of Hampſtead Hall, in this county.

Mr. Lucar, of Leek, to Mrs. Gaunt, of Mancheſter.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 85, Mrs. Hubbard.—Aged 75, Mr. J. Smallwood, ſhoemaker.

At Clonmell, in Ireland, aged 18, Mr. W. Barnett, ſon of Mr. Barnett, of the Crown-and-Horſe-ſhoe public-houſe, Stafford.

At Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, Mr. T. Lloyd, attorney.

Aged 23, at Mr. Miller's, of Donſtall, in this county, Mr. W. Phillips, of Brockton, Shropſhire.

At Walſall, Mr. J. Burns, watch-maker.

Of an apoplexy, Mr. T. Foxall, ſurgeon; juſtly regretted as a good neighbour, an affectionate parent, and a truly honeſt man.

Mr. J. Watſon, maltſter, &c. of the Foregn, near Walſall.

At his ſeat, near Walſall, Mr. H. Whateley, attorney.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Warwick, J. Greaves, eſq. of St. Albans, to Miſs M. Whitehead, ſecond daughter of J. Whitehead, eſq. of Barford.

At Rowley, Mr. J. Cutler, to Miſs E. Evans.

Mr. C. Croſs, of Birmingham, to Miſs Reynolds, of Handſworth.—Mr. J. Burberry, of Kenilworth Chaſe, to Miſs Jackſon, of Wroxhall.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Johnſon, of the Green Man public-houſe.—Mr. T. Fleck, butcher.—Mr. S. Aſhmore, youngeſt ſon of Mr. J. Aſhmore.—Mr. T. Smallwood, cabinet-maker.—Mrs. Cherry, wife of Mr. J. Cherry, currier.—Suddenly, Mrs. Kempſon.—Mr. T. Brown, of the Riſing Sun public-houſe.—In her 47th year, Mrs. Holt, wife of Mr. Holt, bruſh-maker.—Aged 80, Mr. C. Elſton, formerly a file-maker.

At Warwick, Mrs. Cattell, relict of the late Mr. J. Cattell, farmer.

At Coventry, Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. G. Owen, attorney, of London.—Mr. Phillips, malſter.

At King's Norton, aged 87, Mr. T. Reynolds.

At Rugeley, aged 83, Mrs. Hitchcock, widow of the late Mr. Hitchcock, grocer, &c.—Suddenly, Mr. T. Harding, ſteward to H. Legge, eſq. of Aſtoon Hall, near Birmingham.

At New Orleans, in North America, in his 24th year, Mr. T. Heely, ſon of the late Mr. T. Oughton Heely, of Birmingham.

In London, Miſs P. Aaron, daughter of Mr. Aaron, pencil-maker.

W. Homer, gent. of Bilſton.—Mr. Pridmore, of Anſley, near Coventry.

At the Slade, near Rugeley, aged 100 years in April laſt, Mr. J. Milner.—Mr. T. Hunt, of the George-inn, in Solihull.

At

At More Green, near Birmingham, aged 56, Mrs. Turner, wife of W. Turner, esq. of Litchfield.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Ball, to Mrs. Norton.—Mr. J. Hulme, umbrella-maker, to Miss Derrett.

Mr. F. Blagdon, of Charing Cross, London, to Miss Edwards, of Oswestry.

Mr. R. Oakley, of Cotton Hill, to Miss Bennett, of the Crown-inn, Shrewsbury.—J. Walford, esq. of Pattingham, to Miss Wright, of Hatton Grange.

At Middle, Mr. W. Wilkes, taylor, to Miss M. Griffiths.—Mr. T. Jones, weaver, to Miss M. Taylor.—Mr. H. Williams, wheelwright, to Miss H. Richards.—Mr. T. Williams, of Yeaton Hall, to Miss M. Parton, of Croesmere.

Mr. Howell, tinplate-worker, of Whitchurch, to Miss Jones, sister to Mr. Jones, grocer.

W. Hanmer, esq. of Bicton, to Miss Austin, of Long.—The Rev. W. Pughe, curate of Talyllin, to Miss Owen, of Dolgoed.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Master C. Oakley, youngest son of Sir Charles Oakley, bart.—On a visit in this town, after a few days illness, Miss Sambrook, of Westbury.—Miss E. Scoltock.

At St. Martin's, in this county, aged 101, Mrs. M. Davies.

Mr. Brazenor, of Farley; sincerely lamented as a man of honesty and integrity which cannot be excelled.

Mrs. Urwick, of Shelton, near Shrewsbury; her life had for many years proved an ornament to the profession which she made of evangelical religion.

Miss Meredith, of Basschurch.—Mrs. Brag, wife of Mr. Brag, surgeon, &c. of Church Stretton.—In his 26th year, Mr. E. Thomas, of Llwynymaen, near Oswestry.

At Frankwell, aged 80, Mrs. J. Woodward, one of the resident widows at Mr. Millington's Hospital. The number of widows and widowers who have dwellings at this hospital is twelve, and the united ages of the eleven survivors with that of the deceased, make a total of nine hundred and sixteen years.

In the prime of life, Mr. R. Dawes, of Child's Ercall.—Mr Poleston, of the Clive.—Mr. J. Morgan, of Measbury.—At a very advanced age, J. Gittins, gent. of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns.

At Ellesmere, Mr. R. James, of the White Hart-inn.

At Drayton, Mr. Redshaw, upholsterer.—Aged 23, Mr. W. Phillips, of Brockton.—Miss Vaughan, of Stanwardine.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A new fair or great market has been lately established in Hereford, to be held annually, on the Wednesday after St. Andrew's-day, (between the Michaelmas and Candlemas fairs) for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, hops, cheese, butter, and other commodities.

Married.] At Hereford, W. Higgins, esq. of Middlewood, to Miss Hancorn, sister of B. D. Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourn-place, Kent.

Mr. Preece, of Ross, to Miss C. Marsell, of Mitcheldean.—P. Jones, esq. of Sugwas, near Hereford, to Miss Roberts, of Ledbury.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Hall, coach-painter.—Mrs. M. Martin.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. E. Davies, painter.

Mrs. E Marsh, of Madeley; who had kept the Red Lion in that village, with great reputation, for upwards of 20 years.

At Homend, J. Poole, esq.; a gentleman whose strict integrity and profound knowledge of the law were universally allowed.

Mr. W. Merrick, auctioneer, of the Callow, near Hereford.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bromsgrove, T. Phelps, esq. of Dublin, to Miss C. Lloyd, daughter of S. Lloyd, esq. of Birmingham.—Mr. Hadley, miller, of Leigh, to Miss Dunn, daughter of the late Mr. Dunn, surgeon, &c. of Worcester.—Mr. W. Long, of Worcester, to Miss Warren, of Severn Bank, near Worcester.

Mr. W. Webb, of Bromsgrove, to Mrs. Winter, of the Mouth of the Nile-inn, in Worcester.—Mr. J. Ironmonger, of Woolverhampton, to Miss Bann, daughter of Mr. Bann, flax-dresser, of Worcester.

Died.] At Worcester, in her 32d year, Mrs. Woodward, wife of Mr. T. Woodward, glover.

At White Lady Aston, Miss M. Roberts, 2d daughter of Mr. Roberts, senior; a young lady of great humanity, and proud to do every good office in her power.

Aged 92, Mrs. Iddins of Stourbridge.—Mrs. Haines, wife of Mr. J. Haines, of Cookhill.—Mrs Hodges, wife of Mr. Hodges, of Horsham.—At an advanced age, Mr. Powell, of Stoke Bliss.

At Droitwich, Mr. J. Lea, attorney, of Whittington, near Worcester; and four days after, Mrs. Lea, his mother. The various situations which this gentleman filled during life, form a memorable instance of the instability of human affairs.

At Alfrick, aged 95, Mr. W. Walker, formerly a respectable farmer of Tunbridge; he enjoyed the use of his faculties to the last, and was able to walk to Worcester and back again without fatigue.

In her 89th year, Mrs Dowdeswell, of Chaceley; a lady, whose agreeable, easy, and chearful nature, gave an additional gratification to the hospitality that so uniformly characterized her residence.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Gloucestershire Society in London, gave

have lately ordered at a general meeting, an encreaſe of the premiums of the inſtitution for the enſuing year of fifteen pounds; and the Committee have it likewiſe in contemplation to recommend to the Society, at the next anniverſary, a plan for aſſiſting thoſe young men who have been apprenticed by the Society with a ſum of money, to be lent upon good ſecurity, without intereſt, to enable them to ſet up in trade, upon the expiration of their indentures.

Preparations are making, agreeable to an act of Parliament lately paſſed for dividing, allotting, incloſing, &c. the open and common fields within the tithing or hamlet of Cheltenham.

Married.] At Winterbourne, E. Brice, junior, eſq. to Miſs Ford, both of Frenchag.

Mr. W. R. Wickham, of Sodbury, to Miſs Byam, of Welleſley Houſe, Wilts.—The Rev. D. Cooper, fellow of Worceſter College, Oxford, to Miſs Cooper, of Saintbury Ground, in this county.

At Freſhford, Mr. Grant, of Mitford, to Miſs H. Perkins.—Captain Jenkins, of the Monmouth and Brecon Militia, to Miſs —— of Fiſhpond Houſe, in this county.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. E. Quarrington, wine-merchant.—In her 11th year, Miſs Lenthal, only daughter of W. J. Lenthal, eſq. of Broadwell.

Mr. Middleton, ſon of the late Mr. Alderman Middleton.—Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, late of the White Hart-inn.

Mr. M. Charlton, hatter and hoſier; he carried on buſineſs for many years in this city, with the character (firmly eſtabliſhed) of a virtuous citizen and an upright man.

At Painſwick, aged 93, Mr. H. Jordan.—Mr. Millar, dyer, near Glouceſter.

Mr. Pope, a reſpectable farmer, of Wotton-under-Edge. Returning home from Uley, he was unfortunately thrown from his horſe and fractured his ſkull; which occaſioned his death a day or two afterwards

At Briſtol, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, T. P. Purnell, eſq. of King's Hill, near Durſley, late lieut.-col. in the North Glouceſter Militia.

At Cheltenham, —— Moreau, eſq. many years maſter of the ceremonies of that place.

At Preſton, aged 70, of the ſmall-pox, which he caught accidentally.—Mr. Payne, farmer.

At Cirenceſter, Mrs. Borton, wife of Mr. J. Borton, wine-merchant.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Blagrave, to Miſs M. Ballard, both of Abingdon.—Mr. Sims, to Miſs S. Wentworth.

Mr. R. French, to Miſs M. Wyton, both of Hook Norton.—Mr. J. Preedy, of Dunſtew, to Miſs Irons, of Eyden, in Northamptonſhire.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 55, Mrs. Curtis.—Mrs. Coſier, wife of Mr. Coſier, one of the city ſerjeants.—Aged 78, Mr. V. Shortland, timber-merchant and alderman of the city.—Mr. G. Wilkins, watch-maker.—In her 20th year, Miſs J. Bartlett, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Bartlett, manufacturer.

Lately, on his paſſage home from the Jamaica ſtation, Lieutenant M. Brookes, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Brookes, of Shipton.—Aged 77, Mrs. A. Eaton, of Waterſtock.

At Brill, Mrs. E. Elliott.

CAMBRIDGE.

Married.] D. Scully, eſq. of Kilſeacle, in Ireland, and late of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miſs Huddleſtone, eldeſt daughter of F. Huddleſtone, eſq. of Sawſton Hall, in this county.—Mr. C. Froſt, of Newmarket, to Miſs Knights, eldeſt daughter, of Mr. Knights, a reputable farmer at Iſleham.—Mr. Ruſſel, of Downham, near Ely, to Mrs. Whiteley, of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 78, Mr. S. Smith, peruke-maker.

At Wiſbeach, Mr. J. Life, draper.

At Fordham, near Newmarket, Mr. H. Woollard, an opulent farmer.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Arber, wife of Mr. J. Arber, lime-burner, &c. at Burwell.—Aged 46, Mr. J. Barwich, an opulent farmer at Haddenham, in the Iſle of Ely.—Miſs H. Battyl, eldeſt daughter of Mr. T. Battyl, of Linton.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Symonds, carpenter, to Miſs Ingram.

Mr. W. Bell, to Miſs F. Dodd, both of Tivetſhall.—Mr. W. Arnold, maſter of the Trowel and Hammer public-houſe, to Miſs S. Dodd, daughter of the late Mr. C. Dodd, both of Shelfhanger.—Mr. W. Johnſon, of Redenhall, to Miſs B. Littell, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. A. Kemp, butcher.—Aged 81, ſuddenly, Mr. W. Webſter.

Aged 86, Mr. J. Naſh; this venerable man has left behind him a progeny conſiſting of nine children, forty-five grand-children, and twenty-five great-grand-children.

Aged 81, Mrs. Kett, mother of H. Kett, eſq.

Aged 24, Mr. Brown, breeches-maker; a very induſtrious man, whoſe family will ſeverely feel his loſs.

At Lynn, Mr. R. Dixon, farmer, &c.—Mr. D. Stagg, ſhoemaker.—Mr. J. Weſton, jun. a ſheriff's officer.—Mrs. Smith, formerly of the Ferry-houſe.—Miſs Ruſſel.

At Upwell, aged 57, Mr. W. Wells.—Aged 44, Mr. T. Snelling, farmer, at Moulton.

In the Weſt Indies, L. Burton, eſq. ſecond ſon of T. Burton, eſq. of Bracondale, near Norwich.

At Great Creſſingham, in his 30th year, Mr. W. Browne.

At Holt, aged 75, Dr. Chambers, late of Dereham.

At

At Swaffham, aged 43, J. Woodward, eſq.—Aged 43, E. Marcon, gent.

At Aylſham, Mrs. R. Pinkard.—In her 71ſt year, Mrs. Lovekin, relict of the late Rev. J. Lovekin, late rector of Colne Engain, Eſſex, and daughter of Mr. Hutchinſon, late of Norwich.

At Stoke Holy-croſs, aged 78, Mrs. E. Windett.—Mr. Alexander, farmer, of Loddon Engloſs.

At Rodney-hall, in her 29th year, Miſs Norris, eldeſt daughter of J. Norris, eſq.—Aged 52, Mrs. S. Lock, of Hingham.

SUFFOLK.

The Earl of Briſtol's new ſeat at Ickworth, in this county, will not be completed till the end of the approaching ſummer: the princely ſum of 150,000l. has been already expended on this ſingular ſtructure, and various monuments of taſte have already arrived for its decoration, for which ſuits of apartments are conſtructing in a ſtyle of taſte, elegance, and magnificence, that no private ſubject of this country has hitherto, it is ſaid, been known to diſplay!

Married.] Mr. Flude, of Ipſwich, to Mrs. Durrant, of Sproughton.—Mr. T. Wright, merchant, of Ipſwich, to Miſs E. Pinchon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Pinchon, farmer, &c. of Upminſter, Eſſex.—Mr. F. Adams, plumber, &c. of Stowmarket, to Miſs A. Mayſton, late of Hoxney.—Mr. Y. Stammers, miller, to Miſs Erith, both of Sudbury.—Mr. Coe, of the Park-farm, near Melford, to Mrs. Dereſsly, of Melford.

At Middletown, in North America, Mr. Collins, attorney, to Miſs E. Watkinſon, third daughter of Mr. S. Watkinſon, late of Lavenham, in this county.

The Rev. M. Simpſon, of Mickfield, and late of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miſs Seaman, of Brockford.—Mr. Pollard, merchant, to Miſs Harriſon, both of Ipſwich; and Mr. Cooper, farmer, of Dunkſtone, to Miſs E. Harriſon, ſiſter to the above.—Mr. J. Orbell, haberdaſher, of Bury, to Miſs D. Briggs, of Mildenhall.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Deck, wife of Mr. Deck, bookſeller.—In her 38th year, after an illneſs of about two days, Mrs. Phillips, wife of the Rev. Dr. Phillips.

At Ipſwich, in her 20th year, Miſs C. Bond, ſecond daughter of Mr. Bond, leatherſeller.

Mrs. A. Norman; ſhe diſtilled peppermint for her livelihood, but was ſuppoſed to be in a ſtate of poverty. Having died ſuddenly, her cloaths were taken off, when there were found near 100 guineas ſewed up in different parts, and property to the amount of 5 or 600l. more was found hid in different parts of the houſe.

At Rickinghall, aged 67, Mrs. Mills, widow, late of Fakin's Hall; a woman highly exemplary in the relative duties, as her charity was ever accordant with her piety and temporal ability.

At Coddenham, Mr. Oſborne, late of Ramſholt.

Alſo, in his 73d year, Mr. E. Jones, late an exciſe-officer; much regretted as a very intelligent and benevolent man, and a ſincere friend.

At Southwold, in her 64th year, Mrs. Jermyn, wife of R. Jermyn, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms.

At Stowmarket, ſuddenly, Mrs. Hildyard, wife of Mr. C. Hildyard, draper; this truly excellent woman was a moſt endearing companion to her relatives and acquaintance, a pious Chriſtian, an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a benevolent friend to the poor.

Suddenly, or rather without a moment's previous illneſs, Mr. J. Cornell, farmer, of Higham Green, near Kentford. After following his daily avocations, and ſmoking his pipe, he ſuddenly dropt the ſame from his mouth, fell to the ground, and inſtantaneouſly quitted the ſcene of human abode for a world of better hope.

Aged 66, Mr. P. Cutting, farmer, of Grundiſburgh.—Aged 82, D. Guilt, eſq. of Icklingham.—Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. Freeman, maltſter, of Barrow.

At Beccles, in his 40th year, the celebrated Mr. James Bradnum, alias Lord Bradnum; a character well known on the turf, and more particularly at all the hackney-races in this county and Norfolk; indeed, ſometimes, when he had been fortunate at home, he would make a daſhing excurſion to Ipſwich or Newmarket. His death was occaſioned by being thrown down, and held on the ſide of a cart, the wheel of which lacerated the fleſh from the back-bone.

At Troſton, at the houſe of her nephew, on Monday, Dec. 14, 1801, about two in the morning, after years of pain and infirmity, which had long confined her to her bed, but had not, till very near her death, overcome her ſpirits, Tho. Capell, the laſt ſurviving aunt of Capell Lofft, and daughter of Gamaliel Capell, formerly rector of Stanton All-ſaints, and Stanton St. John's, by Heſter Maddocks, his wife. In her youth, ſhe had been remarkable for the ſtrength and activity of her mind, in a numerous and ſenſible family of her brothers and ſiſters. She was born Jan. 10, old ſtyle, 1718.

Aged 25, Mrs. Cooper, ſhe was unfortunately taken ill after dinner, on the day of her marriage, and died about one o'clock next morning.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. J. Olbourn, to Miſs R. Argent, both of Sible Hedingham.—Mr. E. Boltwood, to Miſs A. Archer, both of Great Waltham.

Mr. W. Packman, of Aldgate High-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Wood, of Heybridge, near Maldon.

Mr. Barnes, of the Swan public [illegible]e, to Miſs Hardney, both of Colcheſter.—Mr. J. Ardley, miller, of Pentlow, to Miſs Dorr,

of Stiſted.—Mr. W. Hutley, farmer, of Bradwell, near Stiſtead, to Miſs Fairhead, of Bradwell Hall.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Captain Watts, of the regiment of Buckinghamſhire Militia; greatly lamented as a very promiſing young man.

Mrs. Darby, relict of the late Mr. E. Darby, hatter, and latterly of Rochford.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Cole, baker.—In her 100th year, Mrs. Peartree, widow.

At Harwich, Mrs. Hobday.

At Caſtle Hedingham, in his 77th year, the Rev. B. Bridges, rector of Birdbrook, in this county, and juſtice of peace for the counties of Eſſex and Northampton.—Aged 47, Mrs. Walford, wife of Mr. T. Walford, wheelwright, of Braintree.

At Saffron Walden, aged 82, the Rev. R. Ganton.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Belſham, of the Crown public houſe.

Aged 79, Mr. Stock, of Warner's Farm, in Great Waltham.

At Calais, Mr. P. White, formerly of Ratſborough Farm, near Southminſter, in this county.

At Great Waltham, Mr. S. Watkinſon.

At Billericay, Mr. Coultas, maſter of the Crown inn.

At Halſtead, aged 84, after a few hours' illneſs, Mrs. S. Wood, mother of Mr. E. Wood, ironmonger, of Chelmsford.—Mrs. Hogg, wife of Mr. Hogg, taylor, of Ingateſtone.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Hawkes, wife of Mr. Hawkes, baker, of Newport.—In the prime of life, at St. Margaret's Farm, Little Burſtead, Mr. F. French. His death, which is ſincerely regretted by his relatives, and a ſmall circle of acquaintance, was occaſioned by an exceſſive inlargement of the glands, which reſiſted the efforts of the moſt eminent of the faculty. His patience and reſignation under the ſevere affliction were exemplary in the higheſt degree.

KENT.

The Thames and Medway Canal has been lately completed from Graveſend as far as the pariſh of Denton. It ſtretches between the two rivers on one level, and has a culvert communicating with the Thames, in which the engineer has introduced a valve, by which to empty and fill the canal at pleaſure.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Smith, of Mrs. Baker's company of comedians, to Mrs. Coteſworth.

Mr. J. Temple, of Sandwich, to Miſs E. Pott, of Word.

At Maidſtone, Mr. T. Hills, baker, to Miſs Beck, of Milgate.—W. Largent, eſq. paymaſter of the ſecond or Queen's Regiment, to Miſs S. Marſhall, fourth daughter of J. Marſhall, eſq. late of Tenterden.

Mr. R. Goldridge, to Mrs. S. Rogers, both of Berſtead.

At Dover, Mr. G. Friend, to Miſs Fin.

At Kingſnorth, Mr. W. Pierce, gardener, to Mrs. M. Ham.

At Wingham, Mr. J. Hawkes, of Dean, to Miſs Matſon.—Mr. W. Kemp, to Miſs Paine, both of Throwley.

At Littlebourne, Mr. J. Inges, to Miſs Cooper.—Mr. J. Dyce, brazier, of Canterbury, to Miſs Sweetlove, of Wingham.

Died.] At Maidſtone, in his 79th year, W. Hawkins, eſq.—In her 74th year, Mrs. Sawkins, widow, late of Lyminge.

At Canterbury, Mrs. F. Plater, widow.—Mr. B. Greenland, late mate of the Trelawney Planter Weſt Indiaman.—Mrs. S. Stephenſon, widow, of Whitſtable.—Aged 86, Mrs. A. Tevelein.

At Deal, at the Signal-ſtation, Eaſt Hill, Lieutenant J. Turner.—Mrs. Collard, wife of Mr. Collard, ſhoemaker.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Munn, widow.

Mrs. Hunt, of the boarding-ſchool in Lynſtead.—B. Blake, eſq. of Weſterham.—The Rev. J. H. Standen, rector of Murſton.

At Rocheſter, aged 42, Mr. W. Stevens, formerly a butcher.

At New Romney, Mr. Maſey, bricklayer, and likewiſe his ſon, aged about twenty; they were employed in ſinking a well, when the bottom and ſides fell in, and the ſand inſtantaneouſly covered them both. All attempts made to recover them were in vain. The father was a ſober, ſteady man, and an excellent workman.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchеſter, Mr. Allſop, ſilk-weaver, to Mrs. Tredgold.

At Lymington, Mr. Frampton, to Miſs Jennings.

Sir Thomas Champney, bart. of Amport, to Miſs Minchin, eldeſt daughter of the late H. Minchin, eſq. of Soberton.

At Portſmouth, Captain Killet, of the marines, to Miſs A. Croſs.

The Rev. H. Atkins, of Odiam, in this county, to Miſs H. Chandler, of Shapwick, near Chicheſter.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Le Cras, widow of the late—Le Cras, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the navy.

B. Langton, eſq. of whoſe character, after an obſervation of one who never beſtowed undeſerved praiſe, nothing need be ſaid: Dr. Johnſon, with a warm vehemence of affectionate regard, once exclaimed to Mr. Boſwell, "The world does not bear a worthier man than Bennett Langton!"

WILTSHIRE.

The Wilts and Berks Canal is now completely navigable, from Semington to Chippenham, Calne, Dauntſey Park and Bowdes Farm, near Wotton Baſſet; and there is now an uninterrupted communication by water, by the junction of the above with the Kennet and Avon Canal from thoſe places to Bath, and from thence by the Avon to Briſtol. The neighbourhood on the Line will, in conſequence

ſequence, be materially benefited, by obtaining a ſupply of excellent coal at a cheap rate, and the timber and other articles ready to be conveyed will create a very conſiderable trade immediately.

Married.] At Aldbourn, Mr. W. Smith, jun. aged 19, to Mrs. Pizzy, a widow lady, aged upwards of 60, with a handſome fortune.—W. Higginſon, eſq. of Saliſbury, to Mrs. Reading, relict of Mr. T. Reading, attorney.

Mr. T. Gale, of Tunbridge, to Miſs Pike, of Great Bedwin, in this county.

Died.] At Ramſbury, ſuddenly, on his return from church, aged 83, Mr. J. Lewes.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. C. Morris, broker, to Miſs E. Holloway.—Mr. W. Thomas, cabinet-maker, to Miſs E Jones, of the Three Boars Heads public-houſe.

Mr. Luxton, ironmonger, of Briſtol, to Miſs Summerhags, of Broadwood Kelly, Devon.

At St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, Mr. Cheſter, late druggiſt, of Briſtol, to Mrs. Samuel, relict of W. Samuel, eſq. of Richmond Hill, Jamaica.

At Bath, S. Senhouſe, eſq. to Miſs M. Le Meſurier.—W. F. Count de l'Age de Labretollier, to Miſs S. Palmer, only daughter of J. Palmer, eſq. of Aſton Hall, Staffordſhire.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. Verry, land-ſurveyor: a man juſtly eſteemed for his profeſſional abilities, and no leſs highly valued and endeared to his acquaintance for his amiable diſpoſition.

Aged 71, Mr. J. Hood, ironmonger.—Mrs. Lediard, wife of Mr. Lediard, dry-ſalter.—Mr. W. Dyer, a reſpectable accomptant.

Mrs. Hagley; an amiable woman, poſſeſſed of an innate goodneſs of mind, joined to ſingular purity of heart, and extreme benevolence to the poor.

Mrs. A. Houſton, widow of the late Mr. G. Houſton, broker.—Mr. F. A. Brookman, youngeſt ſon of Mrs. Brookman, confectioner.—Aged 70, Mr. R. Collins, formerly a malt-ſter and brewer.—Mrs. Skone, mother of Mr. Skone, grocer.—Mr. Griffiths, plane-maker.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Prothero, late aſſiſtant to Mr J. Evans.

At Bath, Mr. Andrews, cheeſemonger.

DORSETSHIRE.

Addition to page 377.—Dr. PULTENEY, whoſe death was noticed in the Monthly Magazine for November, was born at Mountſorrel, in Leiceſterſhire, in 1730, and known to the public as the author of "the General View of the Writings of Linnæus;" of "Hiſtorical and Biographical Sketches of the Progreſs of Botany in England;" and many other valuable pieces upon botanical and medical ſubjects. He firſt practiſed as a ſurgeon and apothecary at Leiceſter, and, upon obtaining the degree of Doctor of Phyſic in a way ſingularly honourable to himſelf at Edinburgh, he commenced practice as a phyſician at Blandford thirty-ſeven years ſince. Having accumulated a very large fortune, he has bequeathed a number of legacies among philoſophical and medical inſtitutions, and to ſeveral individuals reſpectable for their talents and attainments. To this brief account, we give place with pleaſure to the following character of him communicated by a valuable correſpondent:—

Dr. Pulteney's works in natural hiſtory were neither numerous, or of an unweildy magnitude; but they were the valuable reſult of laborious and long continued reſearch, and evidenced a mind ſtimulated by an ardent paſſion for the purſuit of phyſical ſcience, and that was, in an eminent degree, adapted, both by original genius and habitual activity, for promoting its diffuſion and advancement amongſt mankind. The conſcientious, attentive, and cautious manner in which, during a long, uſeful, and highly reputable career, he diſcharged the important duties of a moſt awfully reſponſible profeſſion, excited and permanently ſecured to him the confidence and regard of all who from their local reſidence, were ſo fortunate as to be within convenient reach of his medical aſſiſtance and advice. A young phyſician might have learned equally from the excellence of his precepts, and the purity of his example. The writer of this article regrets, now, alas! unavailingly regrets, opportunities he has neglected, of enjoying the converſe, and of liſtening to the inſtructions, of ſo wiſe a monitor, and ſo faithful and invaluable a friend. Dr. Pulteney's uncommon merit was not reſtricted to the practice of phyſic, or to the proſecution of ſcience; it ſhone equally conſpicuous in every ſcene and department of his life. The moſt amiable, at leaſt, if not the moſt ſplendid, part of his character was unfolded in ſocial, and more eſpecially in domeſtic and familiar intercourſe. No perſon could be in his company without, for the time, being rendered not only the happier, but alſo the wiſer, and the better for it. By the mild gaiety, and well regulated playfulneſs of his fancy; he amuſed and delighted; he inſtructed by the ſolidity of his judgment, and there was a commanding ſomething in his preſence and demeanour, which, even from the hearts of the moſt obdurately depraved, could not fail to extort at leaſt a temporary veneration for virtue. That for ſo conſiderable a portion of his long life, a man of Dr. Pulteney's ſuperior caſt, ſhould have exiſted in a ſtate of almoſt complete exile from the intellectual world, and ſo long have ſubmitted to the drearineſs and *mental ſolitude* of an obſcure provincial ſituation, muſt afford no ſmall matter of wonder and of regret to thoſe who are capable of appreciating the value of extraordinary talents,

or

or of enjoying the exercise and exhibition of them, in an improved and highly cultivated society. J. REID.

CORNWALL.

A topographical description of this county lately published, mentions a steam-engine used for drawing off the water of the great tin-mine at Polgarth, which cost the sum of twenty thousand pounds. The quantity of coal requisite to keep this stupendous and wonderful engine in motion, is seventy-two bushels in twenty-four hours. It raises sixty-three gallons of water at every stroke, and performs fourteen of these motions every minute. The water thrown out upon the surface, runs off like a river, and according to the above calculation, must be upwards of nine hundred thousand gallons daily.

WALES.

Married] In London, T. Waters, Esq. of Fountain Hall, Carmarthenshire, to Miss M. Ormond, of Trenewydd, Pembrokeshire.

Mr. L. Beynon, of St. Clear, Carmarthenshire, to Miss J. Stewart, of Swansea.—R. W. Price, esq. of Rhiwlas, Merionethshire, to Miss F. Lloyd, 2d daughter of J. Lloyd, esq. of Berth, near Builth, and chief justice of the Carmarthen circuit.

Died.] Mrs. Ewers, wife of the Rev. G. Ewers, of Haverfordwest.

At Upton Castle, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. T. Woods.

At Swansea, Captain J. Mills.

At Malta, Captain C. Hare, of Bathafarn Park, near Ruthin, and commander of the Madras ship of war.

At Ruthin, Mr. T. Turner, skinner and glover.—Mr. J. Paver, landlord of the Cross Foxes inn.

At Martinique, Mr. W. James, youngest son of Mr. J. James, of Dyffryn, Pembrokeshire.

SCOTLAND.

Of all the extraordinary, or rather immense, productions, which distinguished the late very fertile season, none can compare with those raised by Mr. W. Simpson, gardener, in the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, near Stirling, who produced a carrot eighteen inches in circumference, and thirty inches long; a potatoe which weighed three pounds, twelve ounces and a half; and an onion thirteen inches and a half in circumference!

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, Mr. Powell, barrister, to the Countess Dowager of Aldborough.—Mr. J. Grogan, of Dublin, to Miss Medlicott, of the county of Kildare.—Mr. J. Murphy, jun. of Calier, to Miss E. Murphy, of Cashel.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

As the Definitive Treaty between Britain and France, has not yet been signed; and the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty between the two Countries, is perhaps still distant; no free trading intercourse between French and British ports has been, hitherto, opened. What sail from the one coast to the other, are either neutrals, subject to the regulations of the neutral trade, packets, or French or British merchant-ships under passports. French goods, therefore, have not yet begun to be poured, in excessive profusion, into our British markets. Nor have our merchants that direct access which they desire, to the markets of France.

Yet, in spite of every restraint or prohibition by the French Government, commodities of British manufacture continue to be used by the French people in general, in preference to all others. Our manufactures are still better accommodated than those of any other country, to the taste of the French, in fashion, as well as to their real convenience.

At the last great fairs in *Germany*, the sales of British goods were, again, prodigiously large, and at prices so low, that no Continental manufactures could keep the market in competition with them. These sales go, in great part, to the supply of France—of the more distant inland parts of Germany—of the frontier provinces of Turkey—of Poland, and even of the other parts of the dominions of Russia. But it is, undoubtedly, the carrying trade between France and Britain, by which the merchants who attend the Leipsic and Frankfort fairs are, for the present, chiefly enriched.

The trade to *Legborn* is again brisk. A number of valuable cargoes have been lately shipped from London for that port. For our cottons, our woollens, our hard-ware, and our dried fish, that, and the other ports of Italy, now present highly convenient markets.

The prices of *Wool* are still high: and the manufacturers of woollen goods are now active in executing large orders. *Cottons*, almost of every sort are at higher prices than at the date of our last publication Indigoes, and other *dye-stuffs*, have likewise risen in price. These circumstances bespeak a demand among the manufacturers; which could not arise, unless the last sales of manufactured goods had been favourable; and unless new orders to a large amount had been received.

The prices of *leather*, that staple article of British manufacture, have, within these five weeks, fallen somewhat lower. *Iron* is now considerably higher.

By some information of due authority which has been recently made public, we learn, that the *fur-trade* of the British Canadian Provinces, is now in a flourishing state. Its produce in the year 1798, consisted of 106,000 beaver skins, 2100 bear skins, 1500 fox skins, 4000 kitt fox skins, 4600 otter skins, 17000 musquash skins, 32000 marten skins, 1800 mink skins, 500 buffalo skins, a quantity of castoreum, 6000 lynx skins, 600 wolverine skins, 1650 fisher skins, 3800 wolf skins, 700 elk skins, 7500 deer skins, 1200 dressed deer skins. Of these furs, the greater part came to sale in London, in the year 1800. They are, directly or indirectly, paid for in the following goods of British manufacture; milled blankets; arms and ammunition; twist and carrot tobacco; Manchester goods; linens and coarse sheetings; thread, lines, and twine; common hardware

hardware; cutlery and ironmongery of different ſorts; kettles of braſs and copper, and ſheet-iron; ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs; hats, ſhoes, and hoſe; calicoes and printed cottons, &c. The trade is in the hands of two Companies. The capital funded in it, may be about 150,000l. ſterling. We underſtand, that the management of the fur-trade is ſubject in the port of London to embarraſſments and reſtrictions, which render the direct exportation of the furs to China from the ports of the United States, much more eligible than the ſending of them to ſale in England. It is, therefore, moſt earneſtly to be deſired, that the Britiſh Government ſhould, in one way or another, uſe, without delay, the fit means to hinder us from loſing, by Anglo-American competition, a branch of our trade ſo truly valuable.

The final ratification of the recent Treaty between France and America was lately communicated from the Executive Government to the Legiſlative Body. By that communication we perceive, that the French and Americans mutually agree to treat one another's trading ſhips, when either of them ſhall be at war with a nation in peace with the other, agreeably to thoſe claims of neutral rights upon which the late hoſtilities of the Powers of the North were excited againſt Great Britain.

Sugars of different ſorts have, in the courſe of the laſt month, riſen in price. The importers of ſugar were not, indeed, gratified by the renewed prohibition of the diſtillery of ſpirits from grain: and, it would, no doubt, have been unreaſonable to ſacrifice the intereſts of our Britiſh cultivators to thoſe of the planters in the Weſt Indies. But ſugar will ſtill, in its coarſeſt forms, be conſumed, in no ſmall proportion, in the uſes of the diſtillery. The exportation to the other parts of Europe will not, for the preſent year, be much hurt by French competition. And the immenſe conſumption of this article among ourſelves at home, is now becoming every day more conſiderable; ſo that we do not ſuppoſe that the preſent ſeaſon can turn out very unfortunate for the proprietors of Weſt India produce.

It is ſtill exceedingly to be regretted, that the *Brewers* cannot be put in a ſituation in which they might be enabled to ſupply a *beer* ſo ſtout and wholeſome to labouring men, as to ſuperſede the uſe of gin. The beer even now in uſe, though better than that which was lately on ſale, is far from poſſeſſing thoſe qualities. The ſtrength of our manufacturers, and the whole morals and induſtry of thoſe on whoſe toil our commercial proſperity fundamentally depends, are ſo deeply intereſted in this matter, that it ought, in preference to moſt other objects of public economy, to fix the common national concern.

The late Chancellor of the Exchequer left paper, burthened with impoſts ſo enormous, that not only the *extinction of Engliſh Literature*, but the ruin of our export-trade in *prints*, *books* and *ſtationary* appeared even then to be effects which could not but directly enſue. The exportation of ſtationary and Engliſh books to America, begins already to be transferred entirely from this country to Germany, Holland, and France. It begins to be more eligible to manufacture paper, and reprint Engliſh books even at Calcutta, than to take them by exportation from this Country. And it is now likely, that of all languages, the Engliſh will be in future the leaſt known to foreign nations. And yet the book and paper trade, might be a capital branch of our commerce, and an ineſtimably powerful engine by which to extend our political influence.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE froſt, during ſome part of the preſent month, has been extremely intenſe; but we do not believe that much injury has been done to the young wheats, either by it, or the gentle thaw that has ſucceeded. In general theſe crops look healthy and promiſing. The buſineſs of ploughing is at preſent, in moſt diſtricts, as far advanced as is uſual at this ſeaſon; and on the wetter graſs-lands, the hardneſs of the froſt has afforded a good opportunity for caſting out much manure. Grain is now ſomewhat on the advance, probably in a great meaſure from the diſtilleries being allowed to work again. Average price of corn in England and Wales to the week ending December 19. Wheat 74s. 10d. Rye 47s. 10d. Barley 44s. 1d. Oats 23s. 10d. Beans 44s. 6d. Peaſe 45s. 7d.

Potatoes, notwithſtanding the very abundant crop of the laſt ſeaſon, are likewiſe riſing in price.

From the great ſcarcity of lean ſtock, although there has been, in moſt places, a very great ſupply of food for this period, is unuſually high; and fat ſtock is of courſe dear. At Smithfield Market, Monday Dec. 28, beef ſold from 4s. 4d. to 6s. mutton, 5s. to 6s. 6d. veal, 5s. to 6s. 6d. pork, 5s. 4d. to 7s. At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef ſold from 3s. 6d. to 5s. mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. veal, 4s. to 6s. 3d. pork, 5s. 4d. to 7s.

Store hogs have likewiſe been ſold at very high prices, both in the London and ſome of the Country markets; the price of pork is therefore high.

Turnips, in ſome of the more wet ſituations, have been greatly injured by the ſeverity of the late froſt, and conſequently a great loſs of uſeful food ſuſtained. On the drier turnip ſoils, they have, however, received little or no injury.

Hops. This article has continued very dull, and now looks down in price. Notwithſtanding the very deep ſpeculations that have been made by ſome perſons, who are determined to run all riſks, although their loſſes have been very great indeed by what they held of the laſt and preceding years growth, we think it poſſible they may ſtill decline conſiderably, for though the duty has been ſtated by the Newſpapers to be 208,000l. we have no doubt it will amount to 230,000l. Bags are now from 78s. to 100s. per Cwt. Pockets, from 88s. to 108s. per Cwt.

Good hay has lately been rather looking up in price. At St. James's Market, Sat. Dec. 26, hay ſold from 4l. to 5l. 8s. At Whitechapel Market, hay 4l. to 5l. 8s. clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.

Straw

Straw, as is uſual at this ſeaſon, is high. At St. James's Market, Sat. Dec. 26, ſtraw ſold from 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s. At Whitechapel Market, from 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.

The annual ſhew of prize cattle at Smithfield was remarkably well attended this year. The principal prizes were obtained by Mr. WESTCAR, for a Herefordſhire ox; by Mr. WATKINSON, of Woodhouſe, Leiceſterſhire, for a ſheep of the new Leiceſter breed; and by Mr. Helman for a ſheep of the South Down breed. The Duke of Bedford obtained ſome premiums in ſeveral claſſes.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of November to the 24th of December inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 29.98. Dec. 19 & 20, Wind W.
Loweſt 28.6. Dec. 9. Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 7-tenths of an inch { On the 8th inſt. about noon the barometer ſtood at 29.3; the next day at the ſame hour it had fallen to 28. 6, in the former caſe the thermometer ſtood at 40°, in the latter it was 50°.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 53°. Dec. 5. Wind W.
Loweſt 18°. Dec. 18. Wind W. by N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 26°. { Between 7 & 8 in the morning of the 4th inſt. the thermometer was at 27°. at the ſame hour on the 5th it ſtood at 53°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt report, is equal to 4.498 inches of depth.

We have, in our laſt two or three reports, marked the great and ſudden variableneſs in the ſtate of the atmoſphere. The changes during the laſt month have been ſtill more remarkable; ſome of the principal variations will be deſerving of notice;—between the mornings of the 4th and 5th of December, the barometer fell ſix-tenths of an inch, conſequently the preſſure of the atmoſphere upon the body of every common ſized perſon was equal to about ſix hundred pounds weight greater on the former day, than on the latter. And when it is conſidered that during the ſame period the thermometer roſe 26° viz. from 27 to 53, we might naturally expect that ſo ſudden a change, both in the preſſure and temperature of the atmoſphere, would have a conſiderable effect upon the health and ſpirits of the animal frame.

In the evening of the 13th inſtant, between the hours of ſeven and half paſt nine, the *Aurora Borealis* was more brilliant and beautiful than we had witneſſed for many years; at one part of the time, broad beams of light diverged from a point in the weſtern horizon, over a great part of the viſible hemiſphere. At another period they put on the appearance of the arcs of a rainbow, only much broader, and extended from one ſide of the Heavens to the other, croſſing the magnetic meridian at right angles.

The ſeverity of the weather from the 12th to the 20th inſtant, was unuſually great; in the morning of the 18th, juſt before ſun-riſe, the thermometer ſtood at 18° or 14 degrees below the freezing point. At the ſame time on the 20th it was as low as 19°, and at nine o'clock in the evening of that day it was as high as 39°. It is worth remarking that in the ſeveral ſevere froſts during the laſt month the wind was almoſt uniformly in the weſt, from which quarter it has chiefly blown ſince our laſt notice. It has been in the eaſt but two days.

There have been twenty days without rain or ſnow. A conſiderable fall of ſnow happened on the 27th of November, ſome more fell on the 30th, and a little again on the 16th of the preſent month.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*